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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

This Is Our Crisis Too

OFFICIALS in Ottawa, Washington, and London are readying their briefs for the Washington conference next month. At this conference the future of sterling as an international trading medium, the living standards of the British, and the existence of our important markets may be settled. One thing is clear about the British crisis—it is a Canadian crisis too. If we cannot continue to sell in the British market, because the British are neither able to earn nor are given the necessary dollars, where can we sell our products?

There are two important factors to consider. First, the British government and British industry, and more important, British labor, are not willing to take the measures to cut production costs that American, some British, and much official and expert Canadian opinion feels are necessary. The conviction is growing on both sides of the Atlantic, that a Welfare Economy cannot be a Competitive Economy. The British seem to be choosing welfare and austerity rather than less welfare and more competition.

The second factor is that the sterling area outside the United Kingdom does not like to spend less dollars than it earns. The other dominions using sterling, though they do a lot of their trade with Britain, are not unnaturally, inclined to spend all the dollars they earn on themselves. The colonies, whose economic policies are largely made in Whitehall, have been dollar earners until the recent drop in prices. It was the loss of dollar earnings in the United States, where many of these colonial products were sold, that brought the latent sterling crisis to a head. Without these colonially earned dollars, and without dollar earnings contributed by other dominions to the central pool of gold and dollars, the British will have to do all the extra belt tightening. And it is very doubtful if British living standards can be further cut without serious damage to the present British effort.

But if the British elect to try to keep the sterling area together, for many non-financial reasons, and insist on creating a Welfare Economy, then these things must be taken as fixed. It will do no good to berate the British for their wrongheadedness. Canadians have to sell Canadian goods, we still have to get them into the British market. The U.S. and the U.K. will make the major decisions at the Washington Conference, but Canada should be prepared to make some contribution to the solving of Canada's own crisis. Official comments from Ottawa since the sterling crisis broke have been a mixture of berating the British, dubious optimism and considerable confusion. Many Canadians have a pressing interest in knowing just what the Canadian government plans to do, how it plans to face the crisis next month.

The Licence Question

NOTHING could be less conducive to an intelligent handling of the problem of granting and withholding lounge and dining room licences in Ontario cities than the atmosphere in which the applications filed during this summer in Toronto have been discussed by the Ontario press. A large part of that press adopts the quite unjustified assumption that the volume of liquor consumption is closely related to the number of "outlets." (The term itself is a most misleading one, suggesting as it does a reservoir connected with a number of taps, the outflow from which will be directly proportional to the number of taps that are open.) Since the introduction of the comparatively civilized system of permitting drinks with meals is quite a recent event in Ontario, and is due to a decision of the Conservative government, it is easy on this line of reasoning to blame the whole increase in liquor consumption —which is certainly large enough to be regrettable —on the granting of the new kinds of licences and therefore on the Conservative party, a situation which is eminently pleasing to the Toronto *Star* and which it does not fail to exploit.

Unfortunately for this argument, the growth in the consumption of spirits began long before the introduction of cocktail licences, and has been going on continuously and rapidly ever since 1940. There was a decline in the amount of spirits taken out of bond in 1940 as against 1939 (fiscal year ending March 31), but since that date, and more especially since the close of the war, the increase has been sufficient to bring the out-take for 1947-8 to more than double that of the last pre-war year. A precisely similar phenomenon has been observed all over the United States, where there has been no change of importance in the licensing systems. The true explanation is the very high level of prosperity of the great masses of the population, leaving a much larger amount of income available for luxuries. In the same period there has been an even greater increase in consumption of both malt beverages and cigarettes, two of the most readily expandible types of luxury expenditure.

The consumption of liquor has not been increased by the provision of a new type of licences, and would not be reduced by cutting them off. If it is going to be reduced at all it will be when business is not quite so active and wages and salaries are not quite so high in proportion to actual output—in other words, when

(*Continued on Page Five*)

YOUNG NEWFOUNDLAND looks Westward now. Recent political changes have focused the attention of the rest of Canada on the new province. In this issue an article and pictures tell of its future.

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St. John's, the capital city of Newfoundland, is also the commercial centre of the province. During the war Canada constructed and administered a base here for the British Admiralty.

NEWFOUNDLAND - THE COUNTRY

By Michael Young

PERHAPS it is because economic factors have directed Newfoundlanders' attention toward Europe and the West Indies throughout most of their history that this island, though the first part of North America to be discovered, is the last part to join the North American community.

For four centuries Newfoundland has been dependent on a single industry—the fisheries—and a single product—the cod. Newfoundlanders have relied heavily on external sources for supplies of even their basic requirements, and consequently have directed their attention to those areas which supplied them with these requirements in exchange for their exports of dried cod.

Up until the beginning of the present century, most of Newfoundland's trade was carried on with countries other than those in North America. The present century, however, has seen a gradual change in the pattern of the external trade. The importance of North American markets for both purchases and sales has increased, and the economy of the island has become more diversified.

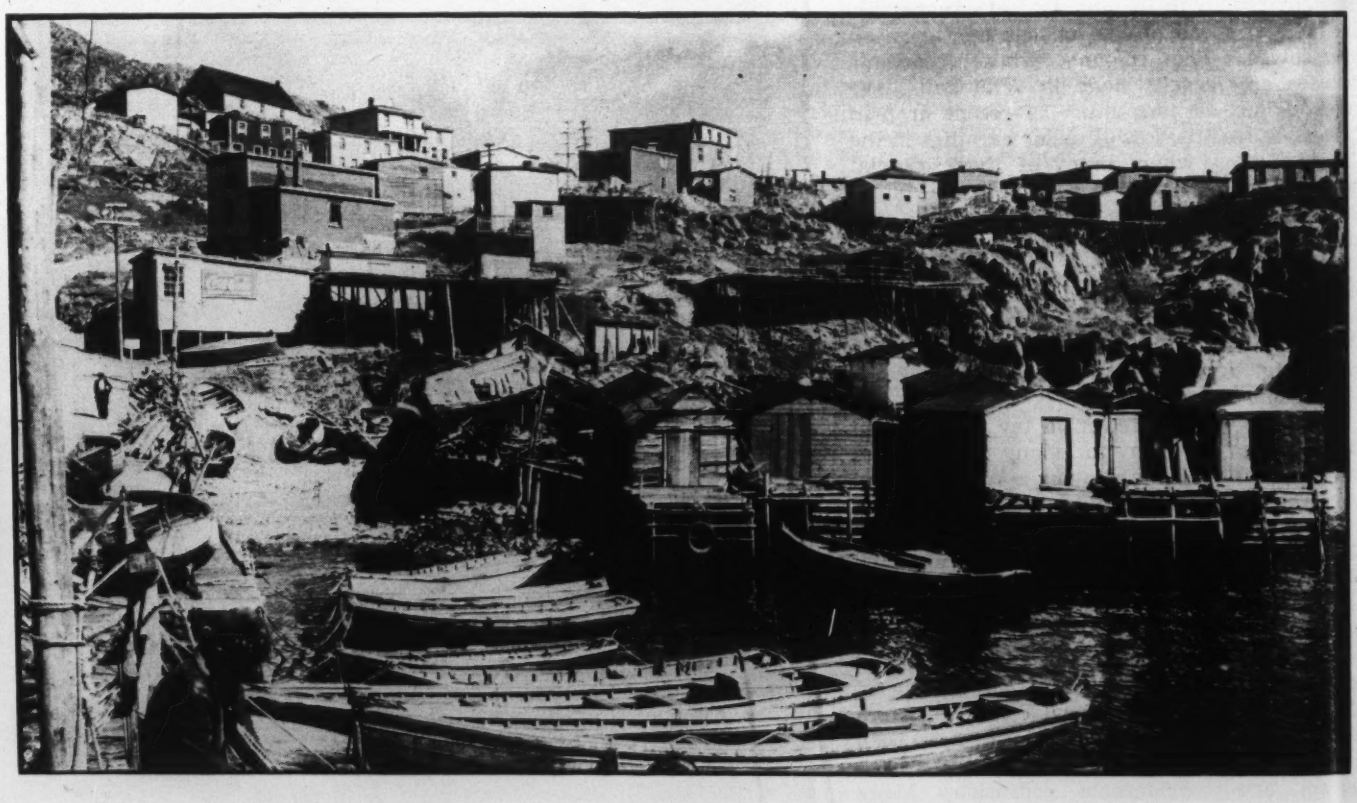
AT THE beginning of the century, Newfoundland's exports of sea products were over three times the combined value of all her other exports. By 1939, though the value of sea products had declined only a little, exports of forest products were nearly twice the value of the exports of sea products, and exports of minerals had quadrupled and were equal to the value of exports of sea products. Improvements in transportation facilities have made a successful tourist industry another earning possibility for the Newfoundlanders.

The increase in the value of mineral exports has been due to the development on Bell Island, of what is probably the world's greatest deposit of iron ore. The potentialities of this are, however, limited.

There are about 300,000 people in the new province. They are beginning a new political era—perhaps a new economic one. The pictures on these pages show what they begin it with.

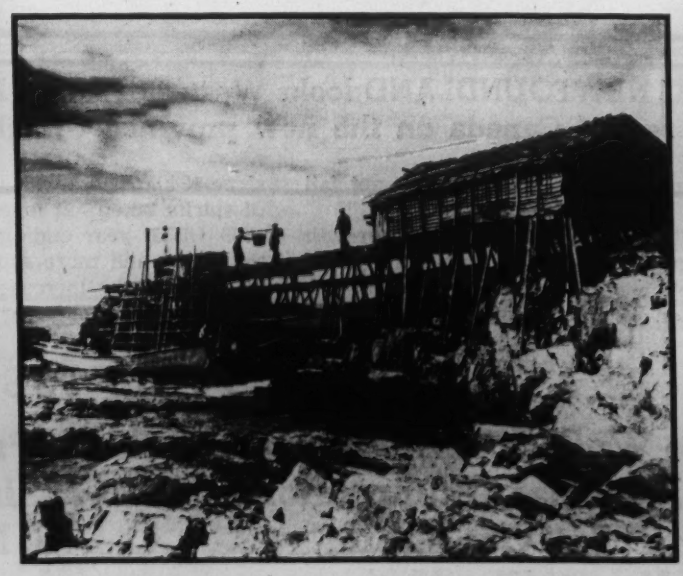
—Photographs Courtesy Canadian National Railways

The harbor of St. John's looks toward Europe; in war time European conquerors look toward the harbor of St. John's.



Most of Newfoundland's population is spread along 6,000 miles of coast line. Villages like the one shown here—Portugal Cove—are the home ports for the Newfoundlanders who fish the Grand Banks.

Drying cod on fishing flakes at Pouch Cove. Refrigeration facilities are also used to prepare the fish for export.

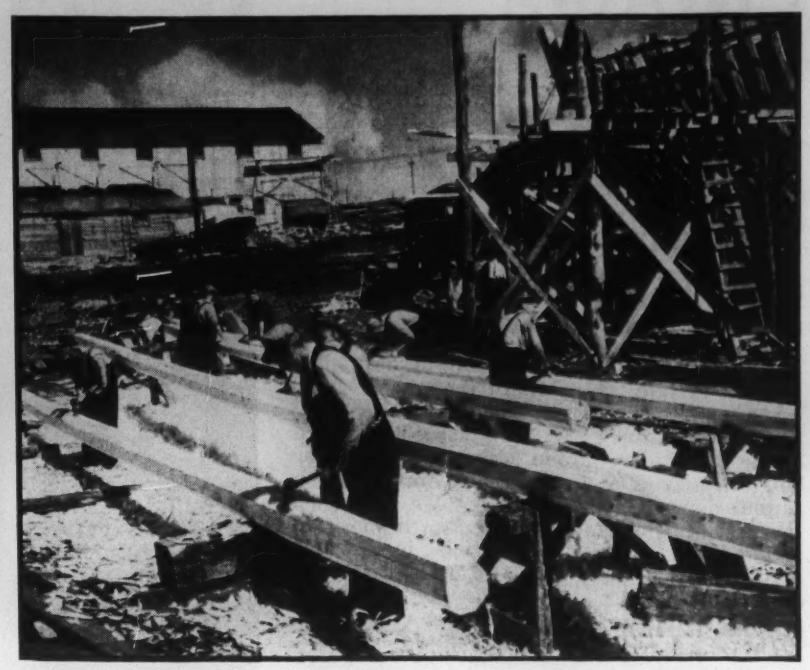


An inshore fisherman lands his day's catch at one of the countless fishing stages along the coast.

Government owned Newfoundland Hotel at St. John's will gain if new tourist trade hopes are realized.

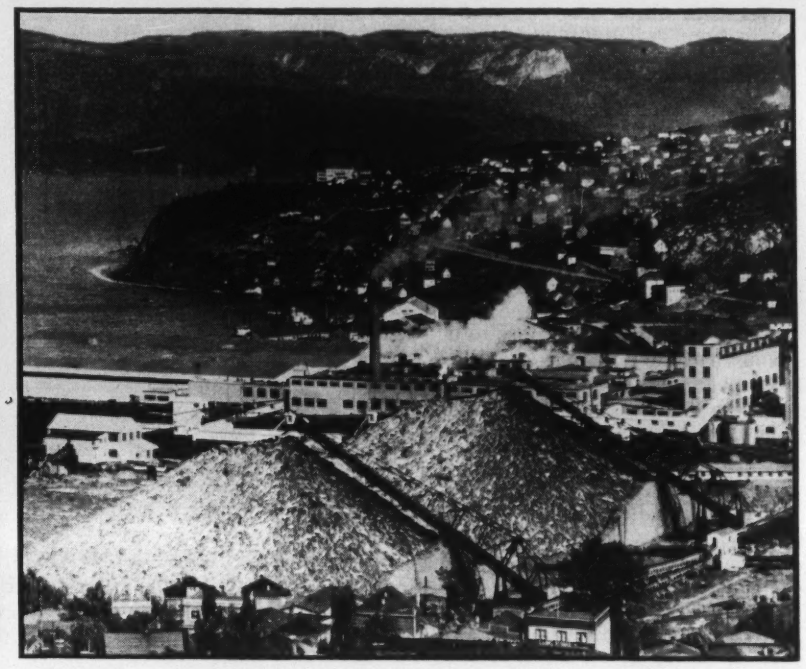
"S.S. Springdale" ties up at Pilley's Island en route to Lewisport through Notre Dame Bay.

Francois on the south coast of Newfoundland — even the land turns your eyes to the sea.



These shipyards at Clarenville were built during the war by the government. Private interests operate them now.

At Torbay the land is more generous than it is at Francois. Here farming supplements fishing as an occupation for the Newfoundlanders, but these farms do not meet the food needs of the island.



The pulp and paper industry has become an important part of Newfoundland's economy. This mill is at Corner Brook.

Dockyards at St. John's. Operated by the Newfoundland Railway for its own fleet, the docks also accommodate foreign vessels.

Scenes like this on the lower Humber River near Corner Brook indicate that Newfoundland's hopes for a big tourist industry are well founded. Improved transportation has helped too.

Ottawa View

By B. T. RICHARDSON

The Pearson Doctrine

Couchiching Speech On Control Adds To Minister's Stature

A SPEECH that covered many of the points that agitate the minds of thoughtful Canadians has been receiving much careful reading in Ottawa recently. It is the speech delivered by the Hon. L. B. Pearson, secretary of state for external affairs at Lake Couchiching on "The Implications of a Free Society." Mr. Pearson's formula of freedom in a program of positive action, in a speech reflecting a new intellectual maturity in the discussion of Canadian affairs, offered an answer to the issue that splits the personality of the Liberal party in Canada.

The dilemma of the 1930's, that paralyzed the democratic will, was whether or not to use compulsion to defend freedom. It is no dilemma today, for the democratic state has been alerted and the true liberal, accepting the necessity of positive restraints on subversion, is concerned to see that policy shall avoid and never fall into "the black madness of the witch hunt". Tolerance to be sure, according to the Pearson definition, but not tolerance for those who would destroy democracy. The need for effective sanctions against subversion, of course, is no new thing; yet it is a problem the 20th century has had to solve anew in its own terms.

A point of division in Canadian opinion is where the control of economic life infringes the liberty of the individual. This, too, is no new problem. Mr. Pearson said: "It is the responsibility of modern government to act—with as little interference with the private individual as possible, but nevertheless to act—so that the resources and productive capacity of a nation may be made available to the citizens on an equitable basis." In this, he showed that the Liberal party has come a long way from the days when Ottawa's influence over the economic life of Canada was not much more than that of a county council.

The concept he enunciated, he said, arouses "intense animosity in certain quarters." But it is no animosity from outside so much as informed concern inside, that a political party's leaders must take account of. Another speaker at Couchiching, Dr. Charles Malik, the Lebanese minister in Washington and a leading figure in the United Nations program of preservation of human rights, made a plea for the revival of the spiritual freedom and self reliance of mankind.

Dr. Malik's view that the liberation of man from reliance on material things is more important than the state management of the material side of human life, is also the view of many influential members of the Liberal party. Control without tyranny, is the slogan that Mr. Pearson offers, and the party to which he belongs is composed of elements that emphasize the need of control on the one hand, and the peril of tyranny on the other. In seizing firmly on this issue, Mr. Pearson has moved up to a new level of influence in the party, at a time when wise heads are giving thought to potential national leaders of the future.

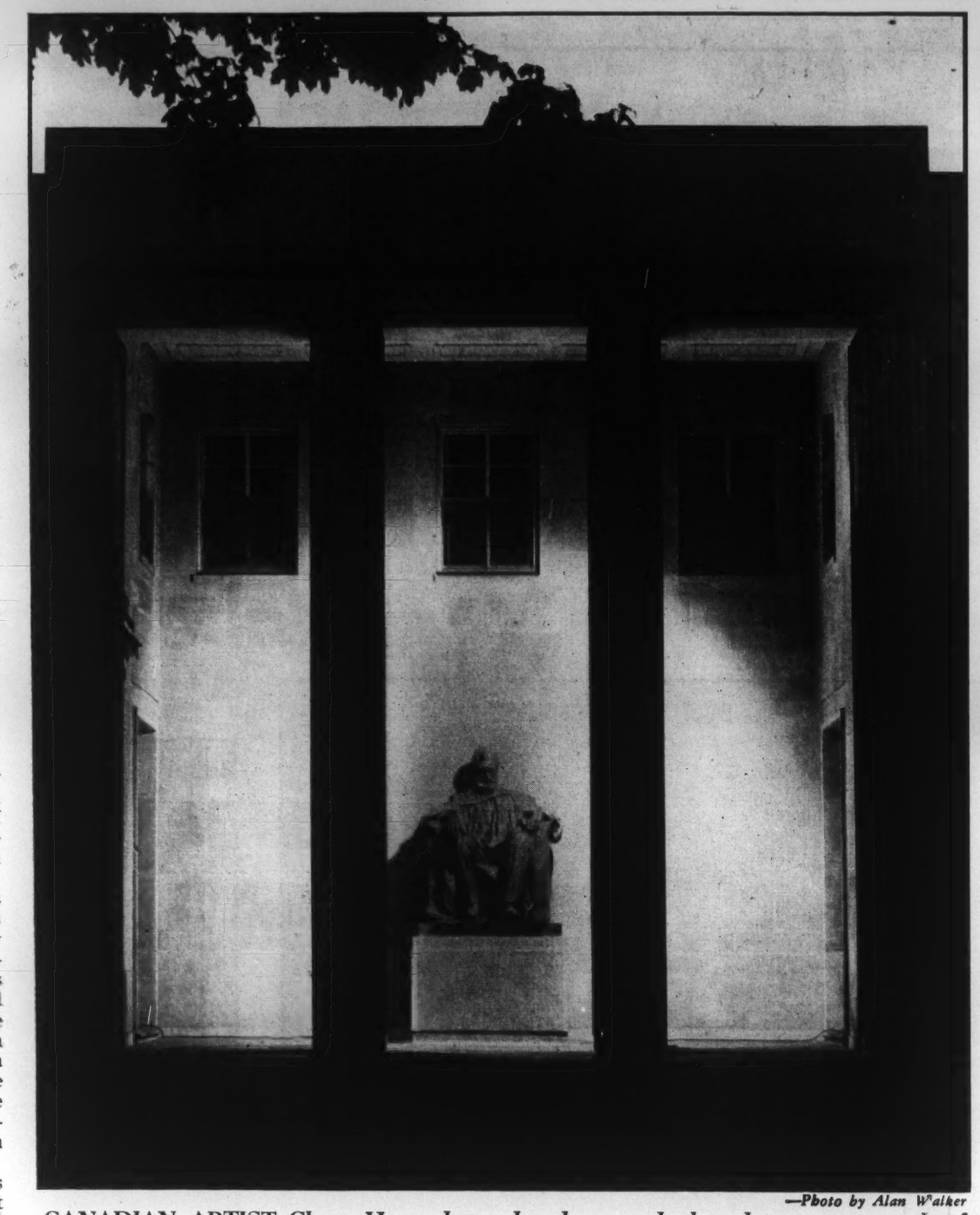
•

New Ottawa Attitude

Definite Promise Now Seen In Provincial Relations

IT REMAINED for Mr. Pearson, in a section of his Couchiching speeech that, as it happened, attracted relatively little attention, to define a new attitude to Dominion-provincial relations. This new attitude has taken root in Ottawa in recent months, and it gives promise of achieving results in the settlement of differences between federal and provincial governments that have eluded the best efforts of politicians for more than a decade. The settlement of Dominion-provincial relation, so it has been argued, is a matter of amending the British North America Act, thereby providing a new constitutional framework for internal problems in place of one that has proven to be inadequate. In short, the limited version of this theory has been that all that Canada needs is a new definition of responsibility, a new division of jurisdiction.

In reviewing the background of this problem, Mr. Pearson said the clear intention of the Fathers of Confederation was that "a genuine balance" should be maintained between federal and provincial governments. "We cannot achieve the proper balance," he said, "between federal and provincial governments by any single definition of responsibility which will be valid for all time." What is needed, he went on, is "continual process of adjustment between federal and provincial governments." The key word here would seem to be "continual", for this definition envisages, not a comprehensive and final redistribution of powers, not an all-embracing revision of the constitution, but a continuous process of bringing the relationships of federal and provincial governments into a working balance.



—Photo by Alan Walker

CANADIAN ARTIST Cleeve Horne designed and executed this dramatic portrayal of Alexander Graham Bell recently unveiled in the city of Brantford. It is one of finest pieces of commemorative sculpture in the Dominion. Mr. Horne, who is the president of the Ontario Society of Artists, is widely known as a painter of portraits and sculptor.

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The Washington Talks

No Change In Official Opinion Since Commonwealth Parley

IT IS not with much optimism of bringing home a long term solution of the dollar dilemma that the Canadian delegation is going to Washington in the first week of September to confer with the Americans and British. The burden of the negotiations will rest, for Canada's part, on Mr. Abbott, who came home from the Commonwealth conference in London in July urging "positive action" for a "long-term" solution and expressing little confidence in the short-run remedy of dollar cuts by the sterling area, and Mr. Pearson, one of the ablest foreign ministers in the diplomatic business today. That other ministers, such as Mr. Howe and Mr. Claxton, may enter the Washington negotiations, is also foreseen, since trade matters will weigh so heavily in the conference and, in addition the crucial questions of atomic and military cooperation may appear on the agenda.

Nothing has happened since the Commonwealth conference to change official opinion in Ottawa which Mr. Abbott expressed when he said: "I don't think dollar cuts are a sure cure for anything." Moreover, no change is apparent in the attitude that Canada should not raise the question of devaluation, though the Canadians will discuss this issue if it comes up.

The Canadian attitude on the question, raised by implication in the British-baiting campaign in some sections of the American press, of the relation of Britain's domestic policies of social control and social welfare to the outlook of world trade, is covered in the view that action on domestic affairs is a matter for the country concerned, without ruling out a friendly exchange of views on internal difficulties if they relate to the international trade problem. One point is that any steps taken by Britain in improving its competitive position in foreign trade would affect Canada and, of course, other countries, and the Washington conference furnishes the opportunity to talk over the details.

Canada is interested in the expansion of trade, not its restriction, as Mr. Abbott said on his return from London in July.

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Faith In The U.N.

Strong Canadian Delegation To Play Active Part

WELL in advance of the Fourth Assembly of the United Nations, Canada has announced its delegation to attend the sessions opening at Lake Success on September 20. The fact that Canada is sending two cabinet ministers—Mr. Pearson and Mr. Martin—would indicate no diminution in the determination to accept the obligations of U.N. membership as one of the basic features of foreign policy. Other delegates are Senator Cairine Wilson, General A. G. L. McNaughton, and Hugues Lapointe, M.P., the parliamentary assistant to the minister of external affairs. In addition, able alternates have been chosen from top-ranking civil servants. Canada's attitude towards the United Nations has naturally undergone some change, but there is none of the neglect and cynicism with which the old League of Nations came to be regarded. The reason is probably because the U.N. machinery has ground to a complete stop now and again for reasons that are different from those that caused the failure of the League.

The United Nations have seen their labors, particularly in the field of political settlements, frustrated time and again by the Communist minority of members. In this, the United Nations organization has not been much different from other organizations in which a Communist minority exists. Yet with all that, there seems to be as much popular support as ever in Canada today for a persistent and aggressive Canadian role in the United Nations. This is probably due to a general acceptance of the necessity for confronting the Communist threat in world affairs, and a reluctance to turn back no matter how elusive the results of attempted cooperation with Communist countries.

Canadian foreign policy has, however, moved beyond the United Nations, as the Atlantic Treaty indicates. But Canada still sets its sights on a fully operative United Nations as the best guarantee of security, if it can be made to work.

Passing Show

LOYALTY to the memory of Queen Victoria might perhaps be best shown by NOT accepting a very bad statue of her that has been thrown out by Dublin.

•

A new and valuable hormone substance is to be called Acth, which seems to us unfortunate, since when a man who lisps says "Pass me the Acth" we shall be in danger of giving him the wrong thing.

•

"A flock of 700 turkeys was greatly decimated."—Kitchener-Waterloo *Record*.

That reporter should be hanged, drawn and slightly quartered.

•

How much better Socialism would work if

Socialists were determined to put in as much as they take out!

•

The Canadian National Exhibition is to have a life-size cow carved out of butter. That's a nasty one for the margarine people, whose product comes from so many sources that they don't know what to carve it into.

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The dollar crisis in two sentences: The United States produces things that everybody else needs. Everybody else produces things that the United States can get along without.

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Good and evil are strangely mixed. In the same week it was discovered that starlings (1) devour Japanese beetles, and (2) sit on the hands of Big Ben (Westminster) and prevent them from going round.

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A correspondence about hell in the Montreal *Star* has been closed for lack of space, but there is no danger of hell being closed for that reason.

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Apple juice is used in the U.S. for tempering steel. Orange juice is used in our home for softening tempers, at breakfast time.

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Lucy says the Ottawa people did right in shifting their telephones from "Dominion" to "Government". She is as fond of the Dominion as anybody, but she never did regard it as something to call up on the phone.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

people have either to work harder or do with smaller real incomes. The task of the authorities who deal with cocktail licences is to decide how much business there is likely to be in a given area and how many premises should share in it. Those who have already obtained licences are just as anxious as prohibitionists that no more licences should be issued; they would like to see a very small number of licensed premises which would be full all the time, and from which any patron who did not keep on ordering promptly could be eased out to make room for one who would. That is the condition which would follow from the arguments put forward by a large part of the Ontario press, but we do not think it is a condition that should be aimed at by the licensing authorities.

The Mobocracy

LIFE is unquestionably difficult for a genius under the existing political, economic and social setup of North America. We suspect that it is difficult for a genius under any setup, including that of Soviet Russia and that of Franco Spain. It is perhaps more difficult for an architect genius than for almost any other kind. A poetic genius has only to keep from starving and to write down his poems; if he is really a genius they will probably get printed after his death if not before. But an architect genius can express himself only by building, and that means that he must get money not only for his food but also for his builders. People who have the money to build do not always have the taste to employ architects of genius to design them. We could illustrate this statement with Canadian examples, but will refrain.

Frank Lloyd Wright is a great original genius of North American twentieth century architecture. He is also a sort of George Bernard Shaw of architectural criticism, and his lecture here last year crammed Hart House Theatre with young artists who could not hear much of what he said but almost visibly prostrated themselves before his presence. His new work, "Genius and the Mobocracy" (Collins, $5.50), is chiefly a biography of his personal "dear Master", Louis H. Sullivan, though a great deal of it ranges much further and wider, and it includes reproductions of a number of drawings "by the Master" which prove at least that he had a profoundly original technique of designing for terra cotta decoration. Sullivan was the architect of the Chicago Auditorium and many other great buildings of the same period, and died in abject poverty, and he is obviously the source of one of the characters in the extraordinary film about architecture and artistic integrity now showing under the title of "The Fountainhead", which is in part a sentimentalized dramatization of Wright's doctrines.

Mr. Wright holds that Greek architecture has had no value or meaning for anybody since the men who created it, and that the Renaissance revival of it was a disaster to the human race. Architecture is now "a matter of an inside with an independent outer facing to make a picture". He wants it to become "construction proceeding harmoniously from the nature of a planned or organized inside outward to a consistent outside". But a mobocracy will not create such an architecture.

Warning us against mobocracy is the natural and most important function of the artist today. Rule of the mob is not rule of the people.

Figures and Senators

WE HAVE, and we think most of our readers will admit that we have usually shown, the deepest sympathy with all the legitimate claims of the French element of the population of Canada. But claims are occasionally put forward in their name which need to be scrutinized with some care.

Le Temps of Quebec reprints from *L'Evangeline* of Moncton, N.B., an article expressing great indignation against the Dominion government for not giving the Acadians of Prince Edward Island a representative in the Senate. The 1941 census gives the French-origin population of Prince Edward Island as 14,799, out of a total of 95,047; but these figures are not mentioned in the article. There are four Senators from the Island, which is vastly the most over-represented part of Canada in both Senate and House of Commons (in purely mathematical terms, of course; in the matter of quality it may be under-represented).

The claim of *L'Evangeline* therefore amounts to a demand that 15.5 per cent of the population shall have 25 per cent of the senatorial representation, and shall have it, not on the ground of presenting an exceptionally qualified candidate, but as a right. "The Acadians of Prince Edward Island were not asking a favor but a right." We do not know how far the Moncton journal represents the actual feelings of the Acadians of the island, but we fancy they are not, in general, feeling as grossly insulted as it tells them to feel.

LABOR DAY, AD,-2049 ?

Leonard Gawlitza

PERSONS of Austrian nationality are still enemy aliens, no peace having yet been signed with that unfortunate country, and it is therefore impossible for them to enter Canada legally. Leonard Gawlitza, an Austrian youth who from all accounts appears to be a most estimable person, and who was in grave personal danger in his native land because the Russians do not think him estimable at all, managed to flee from that country and arrived in Canada as a stowaway on a Swiss freighter. The law requires that he be deported back to Austria, and he was being thus deported when he dived into the St. Lawrence at midnight and swam to shore some hundred miles below Montreal. He made no effort to conceal himself, and is now at immigration headquarters at Quebec—if by the time these lines are read he has not been again started on his way back to a Communist-run concentration camp in Austria.

It appears to us that Mr. Gawlitza should be permitted to remain in the charge of the immigration authorities, in this country, until parliament has a chance to meet and pass a law which will give to the appropriate cabinet minister the power to override these doubtless necessary regulations in special cases. This would no doubt annoy the Communists, but they are pretty mad with us already, and giving them one more little grievance by sheltering Leonard Gawlitza will not make much difference.

Barcelona Traction

THE case of Barcelona Traction is the most interesting evidence Canadians have yet received of the complete disappearance of the old nineteenth-century atmosphere of international honesty in the governmental treatment of foreign investments. The unimpeded distribution of capital all over the world, which had such an enormous effect upon economic productivity, was conditioned on the reasonably equitable treatment by governments of capital investment whether native or foreign. So long as the process of foreign investment was continuous, so long as governments of receiving countries desired and looked forward to the maintenance of the flow of capital into their territories, there was little tendency to treat existing capital investments unfairly, because to do so would have discouraged future investors. Now that capital is rigidly pinned within the boundaries of the country of its origin by every conceivable kind of restriction, there is no longer any hope of bringing more of it into one's country from abroad, and consequently no need to treat what one already has with justice and respect.

There is also no longer any general agreement on the propriety of using naval and military force to compel debtor countries to treat their foreign capital with justice and respect. In the good old days one was not afraid of starting a world war by sending a warship down to the chief port of a country which seemed to be treating one's investments in its territory with less than kindness; and if the mere presence of the warship did not bring the country back to good manners one possibly seized the customs house, or sent a detachment of marines to surround the city hall. Nothing of this kind will be done about Barcelona, and the Spanish government knows jolly well that nothing of this kind will be done.

Canada, the United States and Belgium have sent notes of protest, as a result of which the Spanish government will probably tell Mr. Juan March that he had better leave a few million pesetas more for the foreign investors than he was intending to do, and that is as far as the thing will go. Mr. March, of course, is the gentleman who (not without considerable vocal support from Canadian financiers) provided the financial resources which enabled General Franco to make himself the government of Spain. We do not suggest that the foreign investors would have done any better under the government which General Franco ousted; the sad truth is that Spain is not a good country for foreign investors, and this is not a good world for foreign investors, no matter what kind of governments are in charge of various parts of it.

Straying from the Faith

THE editor of the *Canadian Tribune*, Mr. Leslie Morris, seems to have been straying from the narrow path of Stalinist Marxism, and to have been spanked for it. The current issue of the organ of the Canadian Labor-Progressive party contains a letter from "L.R." of Montreal, who might possibly be Lenin Redivivus, rebuking Mr. Morris for an article on the allegedly approaching depression, which bore the title "She's Coming 'Round the Mountain". This article was written, it appears, "in a misplaced flippant style"; and Mr. Morris with due humility (Lenin Redivivus must be quite an important personage) says: "I accept the criticism respecting the style of the column".

But this is a minor matter compared with Mr. Morris's closing sentence, which said that "The days of growth for the L.-P.P. and the *Tribune* are also coming 'round the mountain". This, says the critics, expresses the crudest sort of "spontaneity", "the old notion that the workers, in capitalist crises, not only lose their illusions about the strength and permanence of capitalism, but *of themselves* develop into revolutionaries, acquire revolutionary ideology, enter into the Communist movement." (The italics belong to L.R.)

This, says Mr. Morris, is not at all what was intended, but "slipshod wording" might give rise to such opportunist interpretations. What he really meant to say was that "the potential superiority of the camp of peace and democracy can be organized only if the L.-P.P. and *Trib* increase their fight against *the present and developing economic crisis*, and utilize the *flow* of class struggle which it will produce to widen and deepen the *conscious* fight for a people's front against the imperialist murderers of peace, democracy and socialism". (These italics belong to Mr. Morris.)

Those last few words should get Mr. Morris back into the respectable circles of Marxian orthodoxy. But it was a terrible error to pen any words which could be construed as suggesting that economic salvation can be procured by any other means than by accepting the gospel of Marx as expounded by the Communist party. The workers can never save themselves, because there is no salvation except through the Communist party. That party alone can develop them into revolutionaries, give them the revolutionary ideology, bring them into its own movement. Without its leadership, or if they disregard its leadership, they are condemned to remain slaves. But we wonder whether Mr. Morris was not wise (and whether L.R. is not a little less wise) in putting rather less accent, at this moment, on the "revolutionary" direction of the L.-P.P. policies. The Canadian people are a little fed up with tolerance of revolutionaries.

Right of Immigration

WE TRUST that all those who claim the name of Christian recognized the full note of the authentic Christian tradition in the words which His Holiness the Pope addressed a few days ago to one of the American prelates of his communion on the subject of the attitude of the state towards immigration. "Natural law rather than human pity obliges us", said the Roman Pontiff, "to give to men the facility to immigrate, because the Creator of all has ordained that all the goods of the world be at the service of all humanity. This is why the United States cannot be justified, when certain regions of the earth are capable of nourishing a greater multitude, in refusing entry to strangers without just and reasonable grounds."

This is a flat negation of all those doctrines of racial difference upon which we of the underpopulated sections of the world base our claim to keep out of our territory everybody whom we choose to regard as inferior to ourselves. No state of agreement on the present division of the world's area, such as would be necessary for the establishment of a world government or even of an assured and stable peace, is conceivable while half the goods of the world are at the disposal of an insignificant fraction of its people, and one which breeds slowly, while the other half has to sustain ten times as large a population with a vastly more rapid rate of increase; and the doctrine of racial differences is the foundation of this uneven distribution.

The goods of the world are not at the service of all humanity so long as the great majority of the world's population is compelled to remain in areas so densely populated that the productivity of a day's labor is barely sufficient to keep a man and his family alive, while a few fortunate millions have whole continents at their disposal and a living standard such as no section of the human race has ever before enjoyed. Freedom of trade alone does not remedy this situation; there must be relative freedom of movement of persons—no exclusion without just and reasonable grounds, as His Holiness puts it.

"OF COURSE, IF YOU'D RATHER DO THEM ALONE"

("Surveys show that the majority of Canadian husbands are glad to help their wives with the housework."—News Item.)

I COME home about six from the daily ordeal
To an atmosphere cosy and restful and real,
And I wait with delight while you serve up the meal,
And you hang on my words as I judge it:
My darling, I swear you've no possible peer;
You'd have made a success of a cooking career,
And I cannot refrain from admitting, my dear,
You're a wonderful girl with a budget.

As I gaze at the ruin I'm wracked with remorse
At the way you have worked (no offence) like a horse.
If you want me to help you wash up, dear, of course
I'll fall in with whatever your wish is;
But my broken-down tissues need rest and repair,
And I think I'll relax on the overstuffed chair;
If you need me, my darling, I'll be over there—
But please don't rattle the dishes.

J.E.P.

Ukraine Still Struggles for Freedom: Story of a Ukrainian Professor (2)

By NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO

In an earlier article (S.N. Aug. 9) Mr. Prychodko told of what the war looked like from the Soviet side. Here he describes the Soviet terror in the Ukraine during the past 30 years and how his people have resisted it, carrying on partisan warfare to this day, and still yearning for independence. Ukrainian refugees in German D.P. camps have even set up a "government-in-exile."

While a lecturer in motor vehicles and farm machinery at the Technical Institute of the University of Kiev, the writer was arrested in the the "great purge" of 1937-38, accused of being a member of a nationalist underground organization (which he was not at the time), and sent to a forced labor camp in Siberia.

IN THE fall of 1933 a single fatal shot rang through the length and breadth of the Ukraine. It was fired by 18-year-old Mykola Lamyk, at the Soviet consul in Lwow, in the Western (Polish) Ukraine, with the cry: "For the millions of my tortured, starved and murdered countrymen, who have died by your hands!"

Because this was done outside of the curtain of silence and censorship which conceals happenings within the U.S.S.R., the world heard this cry—though it does not seem to have long remembered it. In the Polish courts the dreadful story of the starvation of millions of Ukrainians through the seizure of their grain, to break their opposition to the regime, came out along with the revelation that there was still a Ukrainian National Underground organization (of which this boy was a member) after 16 years of Soviet rule.

This resistance movement still exists today. Indeed it has been greatly reinforced by the partisans who took to the woods under the German occupation, and have continued to fight for the freedom of their nation against the re-imposition of Stalin's terror.

From time to time one may still see vague accounts in our newspapers of skirmishes and battles between these partisans and the N.K.V.D. Only think of the immense difficulties of carrying on any resistance at all, within the all-pervading network of the Soviet police system with its countless informers and *agents provocateurs*, under the terror of its torture methods and its concentration camps, if you would gauge the depth of the bitterness of my people towards the Stalin regime.

One of the things which has amazed me since coming to Canada is the common tendency to refer to all the peoples under Stalin's rule as "the Russians", and it is painful to see it inferred that all of these peoples, supporting Stalin's policies of world-wide aggression, must be considered as "enemies." The Communist catch-word about the U.S.S.R. as a "family of nations" I can answer scornfully: at home in the Ukraine, as in Georgia, the Crimea and and in many other regions, we called it "the prison of nations."

I have read much nonsense about the Soviet system "at least" having found a generous solution to the minority question. This is the greatest lie ever put out by Soviet propaganda; its only aim is to dupe other peoples into accepting Soviet rule more readily.

Unceasing War

The truth is that Stalin, the Red Tsar, has fought an unceasing war against his minorities, and particularly against the Ukranians, as the biggest minority and the hardest to destroy, ever since he established his power. Let me tell the story and you will see that these people, many of whom hoped that even German rule would be better, and could not be worse, than Stalin's rule, should not be considered as enemies of the democratic world but of the Soviet tyranny.

I was a grown boy of 16 when the Civil War ended, and I can say that I am not surprised when I hear Canadian Communists speak so earnestly of the great things which the Soviet system will bring. I well recall the all-consuming passion of my older friends for the "new order" and their

PRYCHODKO

fanatical zeal in helping to bring it about. Later, the reward of many of them was torture in cells of the G.P.U. or forced labor in Siberia.

Who could resist those golden promises of factories for the workers, land for the peasants, freedom from censorship for writers, free speech for all, the division of the wealth of the land-owners and industrialists, unbounded liberty?

The Cheka

But quietly Moscow was building up the power of the Cheka, forerunner of the G.P.U., which later changed its name to the N.K.V.D., and is now the M.V.D. Liquidating first the factory-owners and land-owners, army officers and higher civil servants, it went on to instigate suspicion, hatred and informing, to eliminate all who opposed in any degree or even in any detail, the policy of the Soviet regime, tagging them "Ukrainian Nationalists" or simply "enemies of the people."

In 1920 Russian troops marched into Kiev and deposed the republican government which had declared the independence of the Ukraine the year before. Resistance movements continued strong until 1924 especially in the Dnieper valley where brave partisans held the woods but were too weak to regain the independence of their country. In the end, the legions of Moscow, fighting less for "the cause" than for the grain, coal, iron and manganese of the Ukraine which represented 40 per cent of the wealth of the whole country, subdued the insurrections.

The early policy of nationalization of everything having brought the country to the verge of ruin and starvation, the Kremlin at this point introduced the New Economic Plan, which encouraged individual initiative in every field, private ownership of land and shops, and free trade. Within two years the Ukraine was transformed, as if by magic. A rich and fertile country, it needed only free enterprise and common sense, in place of servile labor and oppression, to bring normal progress. Again people became happy and contented, with plenty to eat and clothes to wear, and gradually forgot the treachery of Moscow.

No Insurrection Possible

Very soon they were to be reminded of it. In 1928, in the course of a few nights, almost all Ukrainians who owned a private business of any kind were arrested, and had their property confiscated. The Moscow regime had used the time it had gained so well in strengthening the secret police that this time no insurrection was possible.

Now began new tragic years for the Ukrainian peasantry. G.P.U. squads, aided by local riff-raff, descended upon the villages by night, broke into the homes of the more successful farmers, and ejected them in night-clothes, even in mid-winter, and regardless of the aged or babes in arms. The "assistants" of the police were allowed to divide their personal belongings, the rest of their possessions were confiscated by the state.

From every village, fifty to two hundred such miserable victims were herded to the local office of the G.P.U., and shipped off in heavily-barred trains to Siberia—their only crime having been love for the land and a better knowledge of how to till it. Many died on the way. The rest were dumped among the impenetrable forests of Siberia, given a few axes and saws, and told to clear the trees and build themselves settlements. In one such settlement of which I know, only 80 out of 3,000 exiles survived the first year.

It happened that when it came my turn to be sent to Siberia, in 1939, I saw some of these "settlements" while being marched in a column of prisoners from one concentration camp to another. At sight of us the inhabitants fled like frightened animals into their shacks to watch us furtively through the windows. Such were their strict instructions.

Throughout the Ukraine the boundaries between farms were plowed up, and all the horses, cattle, swine and poultry driven to the "collective" barns. All farm machinery was seized, and the peasants ordered to report for their labor assignments. Prayers and tears availed nothing. Brutal overseers drove them to work with obscene curses. The once-free peasantry, which knew so well how to make the rich black Ukrainian earth yield its fruits, became mere unwilling serfs of the state.

They could no longer use their own judgment, and had no say in the division of their crops. Hungry though they might be, they could not take a single pound, or even a handful of grain, and any soft-hearted overseer who gave grain to his hungry workers before the government requisition had been made, was liable to 10 years in Siberia. Anyone who doubts this can find reports of many such sentences in the Soviet press of the day. But very soon things were to be much worse.

The tragic tale of the man-made famine of 1933 has been told in Ukrainian newspapers everywhere outside of the U.S.S.R., the best account being in the novel "Maria" by the writer Ulac Samchuk. The world at large, I am afraid, still knows very little of this almost indescribable horror.

Officially, there was no famine. Stalin graciously turned down all offers of help from abroad, assuring anxious enquirers that everyone in the U.S.S.R. lived in happiness and

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plenty. It was only "capitalist" countries which were having trouble at this time! The followers and sycophants of Moscow around the world outdid themselves in spreading the lie.

The soul-shattering truth, which I witnessed, was that peasants in the Ukraine were eating, first potato peelings, then their seed grain, the bark off the trees, and roots scratched out of the frozen earth. As the winter crept on, thousands and then hundreds of thousands died. The statistical bureaus, as ordered, registered these deaths "from digestive ailments."

Those who could still stand on their feet gathered their humble possessions and tramped to the cities, where a beautifully embroidered shirt could be exchanged for a loaf of black bread. Their few articles traded, they begged for crusts of bread, searched through frozen refuse heaps, and died in the streets. Every morning carts went about picking up the bodies, often stripped even of their undershirts by the survivors. G.P.U. agents manned the railway stations and trains to keep these wretches from leaving the Ukraine and to prevent all foreigners from coming in.

During this winter I visited an old friend, who was a surgeon in the "October Revolution" hospital in Kiev. After dark he took me to a large garage in the yard. A guard unlocked the door and we went in, to see a sight whose horror remains with me to this day. Piled like cordwood, layer upon layer, were the frozen corpses of the famine victims picked up off the streets that morning. They were to be buried at midnight, in ravines beyond the town.

"This," my friend whispered, "is the fate of our peasants". I was too unnerved to utter a word. Those hundreds of outstretched, frozen hands, which still seemed to be begging for a crust, have haunted me in many a dream, before I waken in a cold sweat.

Reduced to a Tenth

Villages of the Ukraine which had had 2,500 to 3,000 inhabitants were reduced to a tenth of this number. Over seven million Ukrainians died in this artificially-created famine. I say artificially-created, because in 1941 when the Germans entered Kiev, they discovered with the help of members of the Academy of Science, the reports on the 1932 crop, sealed in a basement. These statistics showed that the crop was sufficient to feed the Ukrainian people, who had produced it, for two years and four months.

No natural cause produced the famine. It was induced cold-bloodedly, to break the resistance of the peasants to the collective system. While Ukrainians died like flies Stalin glutted the world market with their wheat, for foreign currency to promote his schemes in other countries. The "misery", he proclaimed, was all in the democratic countries; the U.S.S.R. was a "workers' paradise."

The famine was denied. But in the Small Soviet Encyclopaedia of 1940, you can see the population of the Ukraine given as 32 millions in 1927 and only 28 millions in 1939. These four millions, plus the natural increase which should have amounted to another six millions, are accounted for by the famine deaths and the deportations to Siberia—a number almost equal to the population of Canada. Who can believe, in the face of this, that the Ukrainians love Stalin and his Soviet regime?

After the famine, the villages once bright with their white-washed cottages, were grimy and drab from neglect, their thatched roofs torn apart by hungry hands seeking a few unthreshed grains among the straw. The survivors, cowed into submission, yet had black hatred in their hearts. As the new crop ripened, the direst sentences — shooting or 10 years in Siberia — were imposed on any who even took so much as a handful of grain from the fields — "their" fields. Many such sentences were published in the press, for their intimidating effect.

Skrypnyk and Chvilovy

All remaining faith in the Communist myth died among the Ukrainian peasants, and many of the townfolk, in 1933 — a development which was dramatized by the suicide of two of the most prominent party leaders, Skrypnyk and Chvilovy. The warning of their suicide was not lost on the Kremlin, which used the murder of Kirov in the following year as a pretext for liquidating Ukrainian party leaders and especially writers who showed this loss of faith.

At this time Moscow decided to move the capital of the Ukraine from Kharkov to Kiev. In a great celebration, in which bread and herring were sold off-ration (but at a higher price), the "Ukrainian" government was welcomed to Kiev. During the celebrations Stalin's viceroy, Posteshev, appeared everywhere in a handsomely-embroidered Ukrainian shirt, and was hailed in the press as the greatest friend the Ukraine had ever known.

He proved, instead, to be the worst enemy of Ukrainian culture ever known. His mission was, in fact, to root out this culture, and all reminders of Ukrainian independence. Under the excuse of preparing sites for new public buildings, he pulled down all of the monuments commemorating the history and the leaders of the Ukraine, as well as many famous churches.

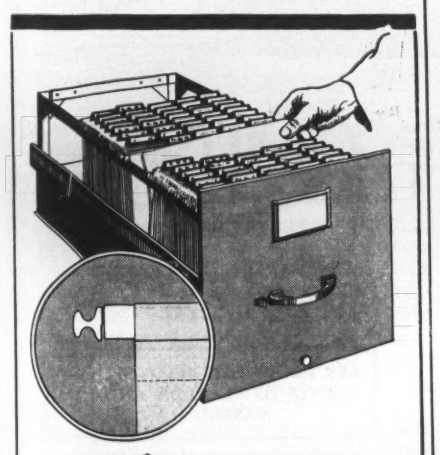
Still the Ukraine was not considered sufficiently pacified. There followed the greatest terror of all, that of 1937-38. Ironically, this came on the heels of the proclamation of the Great Stalin Constitution, the "most democratic in the world," promising freedoms of all sorts. With what zeal did the party orators seek to prove, in endless compulsory meetings held in office, shop and farm, that nowhere else in the world did people enjoy such guarantees!

With the Great Purge came the incident of Marshal Tukhachevsky and the other high army officers who were liquidated with him in 1937. It was my "luck" to be imprisoned with several former high officials of the Politburo staff, and their contention was that the army purge was to prepare the way for a move to seize Finland and "liberate" the Baltic peoples and the Western Ukrainians in Poland.

All were positive that the Tukhachevsky group really had planned to carry out a *coup* against Stalin by seizing all members of the Politburo, surrounding the Kremlin and taking control of all radio stations. It is my belief that if there was such a plan and it had succeeded, only groups of the N.K.V.D. would have attempted to defend the government. The people and the regular army would have welcomed with joy the overthrow of the hated regime.

This was not to happen, however. Stalin carried through his plan for "liberating" the Western Ukraine, as I described in a previous article. And, caught between his N.K.V.D. and Hitler's Gestapo, the people "defended" the hated Soviet regime. But the much-increased resistance in the united Ukraine, stimulated since the war by those brothers in the Western Ukraine who had dreamed and organized from 1919-39 for real independence, and the large proportion of Ukraine D.P.'s who refused to return "home" to a slave existence, displays the real feelings of the Ukrainian people.

That Stalin understands this very well, was shown by his demands at Yalta that all Soviet citizens who fell into Allied hands anywhere in Europe should be returned to the Soviet Union. He knows, better than do the leaders of the democracies yet, how little he can count on the support of these people whom he has held on the rack for thirty years.



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WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Political Winds Are Shifting, G.O.P. Now Has Campaign Issue

BY JAY MILLER

Washington.

THOSE variable American political winds have shifted again. Within the short span of three weeks, the Republican Party has been transformed from abject defeatism to buoyant confidence. The G.O.P. believes that the Maragon-Vaughan-arranged gift of deep freeze units to Mrs. Truman and top administration families has provided an effective campaign issue for the 1950 Congressional elections.

A month ago, Republicans themselves wouldn't have given you any kind of odds that the party had a chance. There was gloomy talk that its days were numbered, unless—. It is all changed, since the revelation that Major-General Harry Vaughan, First World War buddy of President Truman and White House veteran liaison officer, had arranged for the deep freeze gifts, and allegedly induced housing officials to permit construction of Tanforan race track when veterans lacked homes.

The commentators and cartoonists —somewhat unreliable prognosticators of election trends—have jumped onto the "deep freeze" bandwagon. This is probably the weakest factor in Republican hopes that the "freezer" case will stand up and provide potent campaign ammunition. The political writers and the cartoon boys are merrily twisting the tail of the Democratic donkey and inflating the prospects of the often doleful Republican elephant.

Republican members of the Senate investigating subcommittee headed by Democratic Senator Hoey of South Carolina are predicting that President Truman will "fire" his heavy-footed military aide. The opinion prevails that Mr. Truman has reached the end of his patience with General Vaughan and will relieve him of his duties as veteran coordinator as well as his military function. There is also good money down that he won't.

Hard Hitting

Senator Joseph P. McCarthy, the hard-hitting Wisconsin Republican who can take as much credit as anyone for forcing the deep freeze and other Maragon-Vaughan revelations out into public focus, in a Democratic-controlled public hearing, gallantly came to the defense of Mrs. Truman.

General Vaughan had testified that he got a "factory reject" freezer for himself, and others were sent to Mrs. Truman at the "little White House" in Independence, Mo., to a White House staff lunch bar, to Chief Justice Fred Vinson, to Treasury Secretary John Snyder, to Federal Reserve Board Chairman Vardaman, and to White House Secretary Matthew J. Connelly.

"I feel there is nothing even remotely suggesting anything improper regarding Mrs. Truman," Senator McCarthy said. "She is incapable of doing anything that would bring discredit to her position. If she is in an embarrassing position now, it is because of actions of her husband's military aide." Senator McCarthy added: "I think she is one of the finest things about the White House, and one of the few times Harry used good judgment."

Witnesses revealed that General Vaughan had received his deep freeze in 1945, whereupon the military aide testified that the Albert Verley Perfume Company, which had retained voluble John Maragon, ex-bootblack and intimate of Vaughan's, had given him seven more freezers. He had in turn, presented them to "my associates."

There were subsequent disclosures in the "five-percenter" hearings of the use of the White House position to bolster claims for private concerns before the government. It all started with accusations of misuse of White House influence by ex-colonel James V. Hunt who boasted, "General Vaughan is one of Harry Truman's closest friends and I am one of General Vaughan's closest friends."

The story has been running for several weeks now, with the testimony of court-martialled high-ranking army procurement officers scheduled as highlights. If the Republican subcommittee members can help it, the story will continue until Congress adjourns around Labor Day or later, or even after Congress takes a vacation.

The drumbeaters for the Republican party are making the most of the situation. Columnists with G.O.P. leanings admit that the White House gets gifts ranging from Thanksgiving turkeys to automobiles. One wag sent Mr. Truman a pair of fur-lined earmuffs last week, presumably to shut out sounds of the deep freeze reverberations.

However, they see use of White House influence to get government contracts as something sinister. Political patronage, they admit, is as old as Washington, but "business patronage, through government influence, is something newer to the man on the street, however much it may have existed." There is considerable concern about the "man on the street." The Republicans hope the deep freeze case will chill him into voting their ticket. And though Democratic political strategists wouldn't like to admit it they know they have an explosive problem to solve.

JOHN SNYDER, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury will speak for U.S. at conference on U.K. crisis.

JOB SITUATION BETTER

Administration Spending Where Most Are Idle

ALTHOUGH Labor Secretary Maurice Tobin reports that there will be an increase of a million jobs by the end of the year, the Administration had started to channel government spending into areas where there are most jobless. It was only this week that the first intimation was given that rising unemployment might be licked this year. The Administration had already announced its plan to assist nine areas where unemployment is now 12 per cent or more of the available working force.

Secretary Tobin was optimistic when he announced: "It looks very much like there will be a decided increase in employment during the next six months and that by the end of the year, payrolls will have increased by approximately a million persons." He based his forecast on the fact that purchasing orders to fill depleted inventories are increasing already and will continue to be stepped up.

The bogey of recession worried the Administration and it has been the cause of concern to the Republican opposition in Congress. The Truman Administration launched studies some time ago on how to meet rising unemployment. The familiar use of public works as a stopgap in hard-hit areas is planned on an elaborate scale. President Truman, in his mid-year economic report, outlined the plan whereby emergency action would be taken to relieve unemployment in areas where it was most acute. White House instructions to government agencies, signed by John R. Steelman, Assistant to the President, are to channel their spending wherever possible into the nine critical areas.

These are the areas into which Mr. Steelman asked the government departments to channel their procurement, construction and other activities when feasible: New Bedford, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Waterbury, Conn.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Utica and Rome, N. Y.; Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Muskegon, Mich.; and Knoxville, Tenn.

This was the first time in which the U. S. government has sought to pinpoint its own spending as a means of solving a local economic problem. It is based on nation-wide studies begun on unemployment by the Commerce Department. Instructions went to the National Military Establishment, the General Services Administration, the Atomic Energy Commission, Economic Cooperation Administration, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, U.S. Maritime Commission, the Reconstruction Finance Corp.; Tennessee Valley Authority, Veterans' Administration, Federal Security Agency, and various other cabinet departments. It remains to be seen if this governmental pump-priming will ease up unemployment in local areas.

BRITISH TALKS COMING

Bevin And Cripps To Get U.S. Economic Facts

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be in Washington next month to discuss with U.S. officials Britain's current financial situation.

The U.S. government's position is expected to be one of sympathy with whatever proposals that the British leaders might have to make. However, American officials indicate that they will have some blunt facts to present to the visiting statesman.

There is a strong feeling here that the answer to the British problem is to be found at home. There is sentiment for devaluing the pound sterling, in order to lower prices of British goods and enable them to compete on world markets.

There is also a firm belief, especially among journalistic students of the British situation, that the new social services of the British Labor government should be reduced.

Most of the major American newspapers or news services have special writers in England now, reporting on the current situation, and there is intense interest throughout the United States in the problem. In fact, top American officials regard the current British situation as one of the two most important developments in foreign affairs since the end of the war. While it is in the unfavorable column, the other is on the brighter side, the split between Tito of Yugoslavia and Moscow.

American leaders acknowledge that their country is closely linked with Great Britain in building foreign policy, but they are confronted with increasing sentiment against increased government spending.

The statement was made here that Britain could "go down by Christmas" if she continues to use up her dollar reserves at the present rate. Nevertheless, this country believes that Britain can find a solution, even if it involves further austerity. Leaders here believe that if the British Isles can keep costs down, get off the five-day week, produce more goods, they may have the answer. Furthermore, it is believed that the British people would be far more willing to do this under a Labor government than a Conservative administration.

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LONDON LETTER

Authorities May Wave Sceptres But Betting Tide Inexorable

By P. O'D.

London.

REGULATING betting in this country is rather like trying to regulate the tides. The legislative Canutes may sit on the shore and wave their sceptres with whatever majesty they can summon up, but the tide flows quietly in around their feet until they have to pick up their royal robes and skedaddle to safety. About all they can really do is to tidy up the beach a bit and remove some of the sillier obstructions that have been deposited there in the course of the years—centuries, in fact. At present a Royal Commission on Betting, Gaming, and Lotteries is engaged on just that task.

A good many of the gambling laws date from the 18th century—the "age of reason," we are told, but also the age of very high stakes. Others are Defence Regulations which have not been repealed, and can therefore still be invoked against the gambler who is caught breaking them.

Most of these laws will no doubt be left, much as a scarecrow is left in a field haunted by rooks. It may not do much good, but it at least serves as a warning. There is, however, one of these laws, and that the most familiar and important of the lot, whose repeal seems certain to be recommended; and that is the law against off-the-course betting, which permits betting on credit but not for cash.

The idea behind the law is, of course, that the man who places £100 with his bookmaker by wire or telephone can probably afford its loss much better than a poor devil can afford the half-crown or five bob that he places with a tout at a street corner. But the distinction is illogical, and it really is a form of class-legislation, besides being extremely difficult to enforce.

Nowadays there are not nearly so many people who can afford the £100, and also not nearly so many who can't afford the half crown. The law might as well let them all bet. They will, in any case. If the repeal does nothing else, it will at least save the police and the courts a lot of petty drudgery in rounding up and fining the people who make these illegal "books."

Weather Its Own Boss

MARKET-GARDENERS and water-companies may bemoan the continuance of the fine dry weather, but not the grain-farmers. The other day I was expressing to a farmer friend the hope that we should soon get some rain. He was not sympathetic about brown lawns and shrivelled flower-beds.

"I have the finest stand of wheat I have ever had in my life," he said, "and I don't want to see it ruined. Another fortnight of sunshine will see it safely harvested. After that you can have all the rain you like—the wetter the better."

Everywhere you go in the countryside you see magnificent fields of wheat and oats and barley. It is a sight to gladden the farmer's eye—and also, you might think, the eye of the Minister of Agriculture. But the Minister is not pleased. He is, in fact, grievously disappointed. Instead of the 2,500,000 acres of wheat he called for, he is getting only 2,000,000; and there have been similar failures in oats and barley—from the target. Ministers are hard fellows to satisfy.

The Minister of Agriculture, who is himself a miner and not a farmer—an old Socialist custom, it seems—has broadcast a warning to farmers of "a crisis in our plans and hopes for agriculture." It is a crisis that will always be there, for farming unfortunately is not just a matter of setting targets on paper. The stuff has to be grown, and the British farmer seems to be growing about all he can reasonably be expected to grow—even more perhaps, for a good deal of the grain is being grown on land which is anything but suitable.

Besides, the cooperation of the weather is essential, and the weather still obstinately refuses to be nationalized. It recognizes no target but its own sweet and capricious will. Even prayer produces no more than local effects—and then only when the wind is in the right quarter.

Another 100,000 Gold Coins

IN THE affluent days when gentlemen used to decorate the front of their waistcoats with looped cables of gold, the watch was tethered at one end, and at the other it was quite usual to carry a little gold box for sovereigns. These being the small and valuable things they were, it didn't do to have them rattling around loose in the pocket with mere silver and copper. No one liked to run the risk of dropping one by mistake in the collection-box at church, or the hat of the pavement artist.

There are still old-fashioned gentlemen who wear double watch-chains, but it is safe to say that not even the most complete old fogey among them carries a coin-box at the other end of his—or if he does, it is probably for his indigestion tablets. It is certainly not for sovereigns. None have been minted for general circulation since 1917. They are almost museum pieces now.

In 1937 a small number of sovereigns and two-Pound and five-Pound pieces were struck in commemoration of the Coronation. Previously the last gold coinage had been in 1925, when 3,500,000 sovereigns were minted to replace light-weight coins in the reserve of the Bank of England—too much rubbing and squeezing before they were spent, I suppose.

Now once again the Royal Mint is undertaking the coinage of sovereigns, but only a few and for rather an odd reason. Apparently the art of coining the pretty things is a sort of traditional craft, quite different in many ways from ordinary coining; and the art is in danger of being lost through disuse.

Just to keep the craftsmen from forgetting how to do it, or becoming bored, they are letting them strike another 100,000 coins—for the gold reserve. The only people who will ever see them are the officials of the Bank of England, who will shovel them about with those neat little scoops they use, as if they were grocers weighing brown sugar. They might as well be.

Hunt For Sunken Gold

THERE is always something very fascinating about buried treasure, whether in some pirate-haunted island of the South Seas or beneath the cold grey waters of a wild Scottish bay—such as Tobermory, for instance. There in 1588 the *Florencia*, a galleon of the Spanish Armada, was sunk by one Donald MacLean, a hostage. The stout-hearted Donald managed to find his way to the powder magazine and blew up the ship, and with her the cargo of gold she was supposed to be carrying.

Just a romantic Scottish yarn, you might think, but there have been several attempts to recover the gold, none of them successful. Now with the improvement in diving apparatus and technique, it is hoped to have better luck. One of the chief promoters is Mr. Ian Campbell, heir to the Dukedom of Argyll, in which the right to the treasure has been vested. They may not get much gold, but they ought to have a lot of fun.

No More Harris Tweed?

HARRIS tweed, that lovely soft, thick cloth that the crofters weave in their cottages in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, is a luxury product, I suppose. If you want those beautiful colors and patterns and the peaty smell that makes you think of moors and heather and tumbling brown water—well, you must expect to pay a bit extra for it. But not, in addition, a purchase tax of 66⅔ per cent, as the government exacts.

This surely is crowding the crofter. It is killing the industry. Soon there will be practically no Harris tweed made, because hardly anyone will be willing to pay the price. And so another and very admirable form of village craftsmanship will have disappeared. No wonder a lot of Scotsmen are demanding Home Rule!

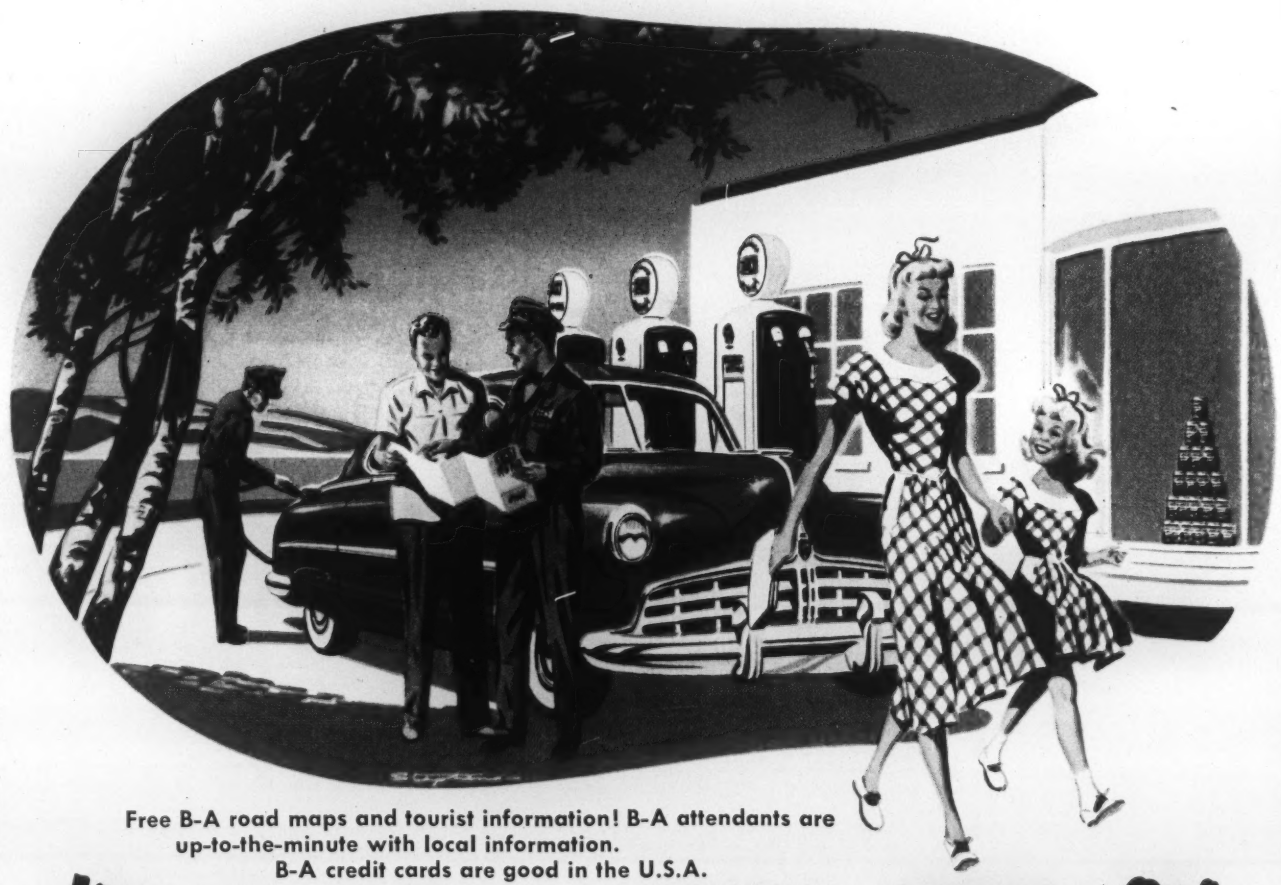
In the meantime, Mr. Harold Wilson, the President of the Board of Trade, has knocked a further five per cent off the price of "utility" goods—at the expense of the shopkeeper. The government pays no rebates in such cases, which makes this a quick and easy method of encouraging the sale of "utilities" and meeting, in a small way, the insistent demand of the trade-unions for a lower cost of living. The only one who is hit is the shopkeeper, but then he probably isn't a Socialist, anyway.

EPSOM DOWNS would not be quite real during the racing season if "Pearlies" failed to turn up. Here is a coster family from Finsbury.

Eight Bells for Burwash

MANY Canadians, who were stationed near Burwash during the war, will remember affectionately that lovely old Sussex town, now chiefly known as the place where Kipling spent so many years, and where he died. It was in the garden of Bateman's, the name of his home, that Kipling advanced to meet his old friend Bonar Law and, taking one look at his face, said, "You have come to tell me that John is dead." And this was indeed the heart-breaking news that Bonar Law had come to give him, the news that his only son had been killed, at Loos, in 1915.

A few days ago a full ring of eight bells for the Burwash parish church was dedicated by the Bishop of Chichester. Even before the war the original six bells had been silent, because their vibration endangered the ancient Norman tower in which they hung. Now the tower has been strengthened, and two new bells have been added to make a full peal. Contributions from lovers of Kipling have come from all over the world—especially from Canada. There could be no more gracious form of memorial.



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How Toronto Got The Site For Its Now Famous "Ex"

By R. N. BEATTIE

The spacious lakeside park where Toronto's famous exhibition is held every fall has somehow survived the city's rapid and ill-planned expansion. The idea of a park for the city on this site began in 1848, but how the site was preserved is a story of effort and coincidence which somehow overcame the opposition of the British War Office, and the lethargy of old time Toronto officialdom.

TORONTO is justifiably proud of the long and steadily increasing success of its Canadian National Exhibition. This year marks the seventieth anniversary of the commencement of a succession of annual fairs, unbroken except for the period between 1942 and 1946, each apparently bigger and better than its predecessors. Undoubtedly one of the main reasons for the brilliant success of the C.N.E. has been the great beauty and convenience of its site.

It was on the 18th of March, 1848, that a lease was signed in Toronto whereby the city obtained "part of the Military Reserve adjacent to the said City, for the purpose of converting the same into a Park to be used by the Inhabitants of the said City for their recreation and amusement." The parcel conveyed contained about 287 acres. It roughly approximated the present Exhibition Park, except that the whole of the land along the Lake was reserved by the lessor for another purpose. The lessor was Queen Victoria, acting through her Principal Officers of Ordnance. The purpose in mind was the defence of Toronto and the Province of Canada, for which Great Britain at that time assumed full responsibility.

The lease is thirty-five hundred words long and filled with the odd phrases and repetitions without which no such document would be worth much to a lawyer. Briefly, the City agreed to convert what was then a waste into a Park. They would fence, drain, plough and landscape it. They would care for its plants, shrubs and trees in a manner agreeable to the Officers of the Ordnance. They promised to admit the public to it freely and to refrain from converting any part of it to private use or profit. They would stand ready to permit its use at any time for military requirements. During the 999 years for which the lease would stand, they would pay an annual rent of one penny, sterling.

Having made this advantageous bargain for the benefit of the citizens of Toronto and thirty generations of their descendants, the Corporation rested on its oars and turned its collective mind to other more pressing considerations. The task of converting the waste into a park was temporarily postponed. Procrastination almost proved to be the thief of the reward of civic pride and vision.

In 1850 the War Office in England had a problem. A large number of army pensioners wished to settle in the colonies. The War Office wanted them to be placed in the neighborhood of military posts so that they would be readily available to strengthen the regulars of the garrisons in case of need. It wanted them to be near large towns so that they might form an experienced core for local volunteer forces. From these points of view, the Ordnance Reserve adjoining Toronto was the most desirable location in Canada. It was a pity that it had been leased to the City for a public park.

Nothing Yet

Rumors of the problem being considered in London reached Toronto. The Corporation hurried to comply with one of the requirements of the 1848 lease by building a bridge across a small stream to connect the Reserve with an extension of King Street. Nothing had been done as yet to convert the 287 acres into a park.

In July of 1851 the War Office got in touch with the Colonial Office to ask for the cooperation of that department in securing the return of the land leased to Toronto. "Such a space," complained the War Office, "is never likely to be required merely as a Park or pleasure ground for so small a town as Toronto; indeed it is doubtful whether the whole of London possesses so much. The expense of fencing, draining, and bringing it into a proper state for this purpose would in itself prove an obstacle, indeed had even a tenth part of it only been leased, it may be doubtful whether the funds of the city would have proved adequate for such an undertaking."

The Colonial Office was sympathetic. Instructions were sent to the Earl of Elgin, the great Governor-General who had just inaugurated responsible government in Canada, to do what he could to make the Reserve available for the settlement of military pensioners.

The "small town" Corporation determined to resist this pressure from the heart of the great Empire of which Toronto was then so insignificant a part. The Standing Committee on Public Walks and Gardens did not feel that the settlement of military pensioners was a genuine military consideration. They deeply regretted that the Ordnance Department should wish to revoke the generous grant of 1848 which had "promised permanently to secure to the inhabitants of the city of Toronto, not only the opportunity of healthy recreation, but a wide and airy barrier against the over-crowding of buildings and families, so detrimental to the health of a densely populated town." The Corporation was prepared to compromise, however, for a permanent grant of about sixty acres with frontage on the Lake, "a great and important advantage that will readily suggest itself to you."

Fortunately for posterity, the compromise was not accepted. Negotiations dragged on for a long time. Many of the pensioners who had come out expecting to settle on the reserve, returned to England disappointed or located themselves elsewhere.

There is not much doubt that the resistance of the Corporation could have been easily overcome by the War Office, for the conditions of the lease had not been fulfilled. Why then was it successful? Partly because the British government was very anxious not to be dictatorial. Partly too because the success of the pensioners' settlement would have required the cooperation of the City through the provision of roads and drainage works.

In 1856 sweeping changes were made in the defence organization of the British Empire. Canada undertook a greater share of its own defence. The Ordnance Reserves were transferred to the Canadian government which had no plans for the settlement of pensioners. The Toronto Reserve was safe for a time.

Then a new danger threatened. Part of the Reserve had been used for a site for the Provincial Asylum. Part had been granted as right of way for the railway approaching Toronto from Hamilton. Early in 1857 about twenty acres in the northeastern corner of the Reserve were divided into building lots and sold for about $100,000. So the Reserve might have been nibbled away.

Better Facilities

The Canadian government was under the impression that the 1848 lease had expired. The City disputed this view and got legal opinion in support, but to no avail. In 1858 the City was awarded a part of the Reserve north of King Street as a site for a "Crystal Palace" to house the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition. Twenty years later it sought and obtained about sixty acres with lake frontage of one hundred and fifty yards for the purposes of the same Exhibition. This annual fair, sponsored by the provincial government, was held in a different city each year. The new Exhibition Park in Toronto offered better facilities than were obtainable elsewhere. Hopes were high that when the Exhibition returned to Toronto in 1878, it had come to its permanent home for the future. When these hopes were not realized, a group of Toronto men determined to found an annual Toronto fair.

During the seven succeeding decades, the Park has been expanded by the acquisition of more and more of the old Ordnance Reserve, including the fine waterfront. The property is held under lease from the Dominion of Canada. Yet it was the lease of 1848 which prevented the carving up of the Reserve into building lots. The citizens of Toronto and all who visit the world-famous "Ex" should be grateful to those visionaries of 1848 who planned better than they knew, and more extravagantly than their finances seemed to allow.

Now Psychological Tests For Civil Servants

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

Psychological tests of "work interest" are being tried out in the civil service at Ottawa and in cases of occupational maladjustment more suitable jobs will be found.

During the war, a trained psychologist or psychiatrist sat on selection boards for commissions in the services both in Canada and Britain. Since then, Britain has been filling higher-branch posts in the civil service by a similar method.

PSYCHOLOGY like Mesopotamia has become a blessed word and the Civil Service Commission at Ottawa, intent upon improving the efficiency of the Federal Civil Service, has started the experiment of making psychological tests of the "work interest" of its members. They are being asked to record on forms an inventory of their dominant interests. The idea is that, if the tests reveal an occupational maladjustment, they will be transferred to another branch of the service more suited to the pattern of their interests.

It is a thoroughly sensible experiment whose results may be very profitable, but meanwhile the Civil Service *News* in its May issue has commented upon it in a sour note and argued that a much more pressing reform was a speeding up of the procedure about examinations, promotions and reclassifications and that "occupational maladjustment was more likely to be caused by the inhumanity of delays and red tape than by a lack of 'work interest' ".

The experiment is a legacy of the late war, during which our military authorities followed the example of the British in placing a trained psychologist or psychiatrist on the selection boards, which examined candidates for commissions in the armed forces. Since the war ended, the British government has employed psychologists in a new procedure which is being applied to the selection of recruits for the higher ranks of its civil service and the merits of the system have lately been the subject of frank and critical discussion in Parliament and in the press.

Party patronage and nepotism governed appointments in the British civil service until about 100 years ago. The resulting scandals and inefficiency became so notorious that the historian, Lord Macaulay, when he was a Minister, was able, against formidable opposition, to pass through Parliament a measure which wiped out these abuses and made entry into the civil service dependent upon examinations.

The new method opened its doors to the best brains of Britain. Year after year a substantial proportion of the ablest students graduating from the British universities took the examinations for the Home Civil Service, the Indian Civil Service and the Foreign Office, and the men with the highest marks were admitted to the branch of their choice, after they had passed a medical examination. Inevitably there were some misfits and failures in each batch, but the method produced for the top ranks of the British civil service an efficient and enlightened personnel, which was the envy of other nations.

But the close of the second world war found many war veterans

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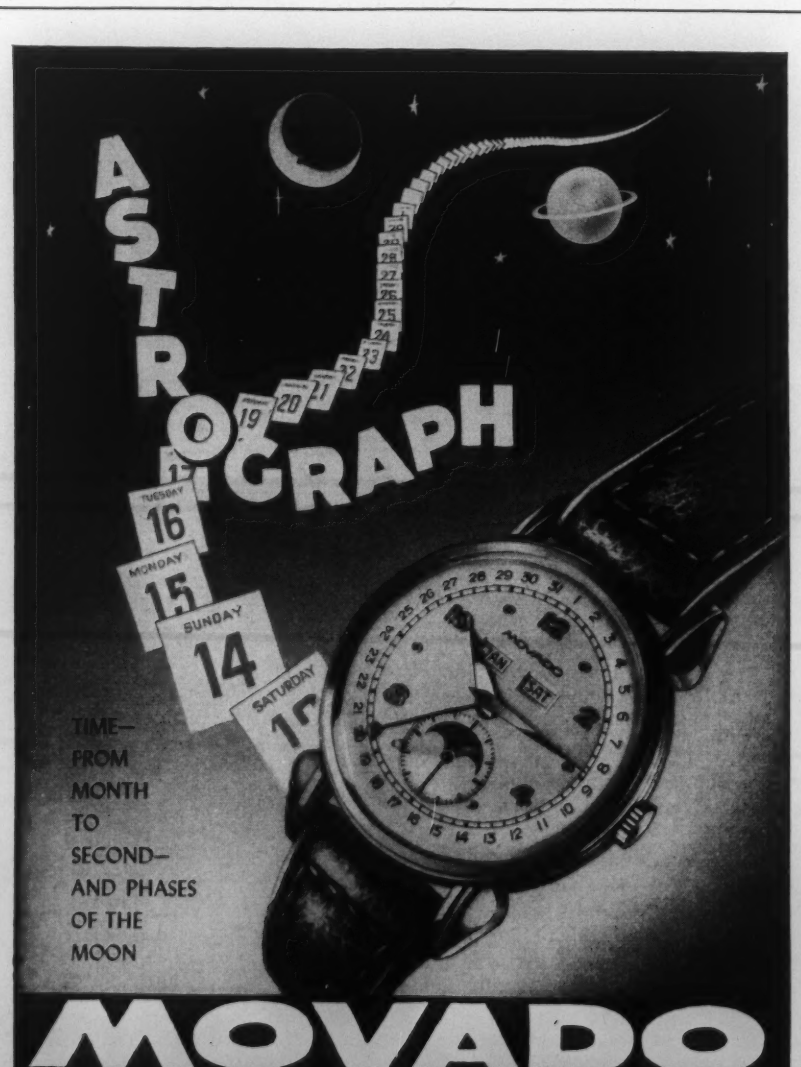

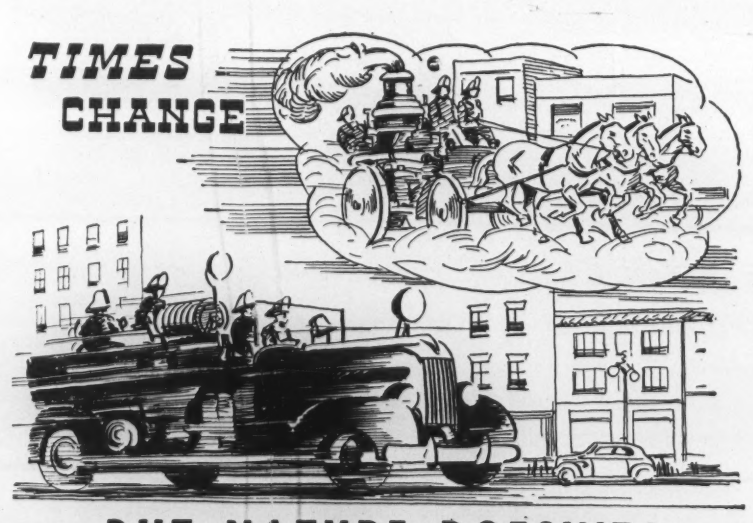

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anxious to enter the civil service. The feeling that, as their academic training had been interrupted—in some cases for as long as six years,—they would be unfairly handicapped in a purely competitive written examination, was responsible for the introduction of a new procedure by Mr. Churchill's administration. In the years immediately after peace came, it was applied to all candidates for the higher ranks of the civil service, but it is now used for only one fourth of the annual quota of available places, the balance being filled by the method of written examinations, supplemented by the results of an interview by a board.

For the places reserved for the new procedure the process of selection is in four stages. First of all a candidate must have at least a year's training at a university and be certified as up to the standard of Second Class Honors. All candidates must submit to a preliminary qualifying examination, consisting of an essay, a précis and explication of difficult passages in English, a general paper, a paper on arithmetic and an intelligence test. About 40 per cent of the candidates are weeded out by this.

The survivors are then invited in batches of about 24 to spend 48 hours at a house party in a fine country mansion at Stoke D'Abernon belonging to the government. They find themselves in pleasant, comfortable quarters with the best of food available and are divided into three groups of 7 or 8 candidates. Their hosts are the Civil Selection Board and a panel of 3 members drawn from it is put in charge of each group. Two of this triumvirate are eminent civil servants, of whom one acts as chairman and the other as "observer", while the third is a trained psychologist.

After the groups have been put at their ease by their hosts, a series of intellectual exercises begins. There is an unprepared discussion upon some subject of current interest like the Marshall Plan or the political structure of the British Commonwealth. The candidates are next given as a group a file containing the essential facts and figures about the political and economic situation in an imaginary country and they are asked to form themselves into a little committee, each taking the chair in turn, to work on this file, which poses problems likely to confront civil servants.

When these group exercises are finished, individual tests follow. Each aspirant is set a short paper on some specific question, usually on some practical subject culled from the material supplied for the group tests, and is subjected to various intelligence tests. Finally each is interviewed alone in turn by all three members of his examining panel.

Exchange Views

After the candidates depart, each panel meets to exchange views about their impressions of them and consider their verdict. They have all read the written work of the candidates in the qualifying examinations and in the tests, which they themselves set. They study carefully the past records of each candidate and give them great weight and compare the impressions left by the individual interviews. Candidates who made bad breaks through an initial shyness are not ruled out, if other factors and qualities offset an original unfavorable impression and sometimes men, who found favor at first, blot their copybook hopelessly before they leave.

One of the functions of the psychologist on the panel is to grade the general intelligence of the candidates with marks running up to 7. Marks 5, 6 and 7 indicate a high level of intelligence, 4 only a moderate one and anything below that figure is quite inadequate. Another contribution of the psychologist is to comment upon each candidate's personality as he appraises it. The "Observer" concentrates mainly upon their intellectual abilities and their capacity to apply them, and the function of the Chairman is to reconcile the views of his two colleagues and reinforce or modify them by his own judgments. The decisions made by each panel are then reviewed at a meeting of the whole staff at Stoke D'Abernon and their recommendations are forwarded to a Final Selection Board in London, which has the last word about the appointments.

The discussion of the merits of this system was provoked by a speech made by Sir Percival Waterfield, the senior Civil Service Commissioner, at Oxford, in which he said as follows. "Of 3,000 men and women graduates interviewed for the civil service, 40 per cent of those who wanted to get into the administrative service and 50 per cent of the applicants for the foreign service scored marks for personality and intelligence which represented complete failure. From the point of view of the civil service they were not in the running. Indeed about 5 per cent in the administrative service and 8 per cent in the foreign service were below even the lowest category. A disquieting feature was that among those who failed, 60 per cent had university or college scholarships and 20 per cent were those who had state scholarships".

Sir Percy was criticizing the results of the present British system of education rather than the procedure followed in the selection of civil servants. But his strictures let loose a flood of controversy and the merits of the experiment at Stoke D'Abernon got a thorough airing in an interesting debate in the House of Lords.

Expensive?

Its critics were a group of Conservative peers and their chief complaints against it were that it was absurdly expensive, the cost per accepted candidate being about $5,000, that candidates were often overpowered by the atmosphere of Stoke D'Abernon, that some of the tests to which they were subjected were unfair and too exacting and that virtually no credit was given for proficiency in foreign languages.

But Lord Pakenham, a Labor Minister, offered a vigorous defence of the experiment and was able to cite a report on the work done in administrative posts in the civil service by the first 147 appointees selected at Stoke D'Abernon.

It showed that on their records 97 were classified as "outstanding" or "very good", 40 as "good", 8 as "satisfactory with some shortcomings" and only 2 as definitely "poor" and regarded as unlikely to rise above the rank of "Principal", for which the maximum salary limit is about $5,000 per annum.

Now the problem of Civil Service Commissions is to select men who will in time be capable of filling the highest administrative posts and the proportion of administrative weaklings produced by the tests at Stoke D'Abernon was much smaller than the 13 per cent in this category who had secured entry before the late war through written examinations. He also declared that the great majority of the candidates, who had been invited to Stoke D'Abernon, including the rejected ones, professed to be perfectly satisfied with the fairness of the tests and the methods followed in them.

One interesting feature of the debate was that three former Oxford dons, now in the House of Lords, namely Lord Pakenham, Lord Lindsay, who is about to retire from the mastership of Balliol College, and Lord Cherwell, who during the war was special scientific adviser to Mr. Churchill, all rejected the thesis of Sir Percy Waterfield that the average product of the British universities today was in any way inferior in character and ability to the graduate of pre-war vintage. They charged him with making no allowance for the consequences to many youths of the tremendous dislocation of their educational and other plans by the impact of the long war. Lord Lindsay, however, was averse to the permanence of the experiment. He argued that a written examination provided the most satisfactory evidence of intellectual capacity because all other tests were affected by the personal biases of the examiners, and held that the ideal plan of selection was such an examination followed by a short interview of the successful candidates by a board.

The experiment has also been investigated by the select parliamentary committee on estimates and its findings are not quite conclusive. Only two of its members favored the early termination of the experiment and the majority recommended that it "should be retained for the present."

But even this majority suggested that it should be run on less expensive lines, and that the board should continue to act only in an advisory capacity and should not be given the power of selecting or rejecting candidates. The report also observed that "though some of the tests are most valuable, the system as a whole tends to favor candidates who are quick at dealing with intelligence tests but who may lack some of the qualities most valuable in governmental service."

The Attlee Ministry has taken to heart the criticisms about the heavy expense of the establishment at Stoke D'Abernon, for it has decreed its closing and plans to have the future tests conducted in less elegant surroundings.

However the Foreign Office is evidently well satisfied with the quality of the men whom it has secured through Stoke D'Abernon as Mr. Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, announced lately that it would recruit hereafter all the personnel of its Senior Branch by the procedure followed there.

There is no sign that the Canadian government and civil service contemplates at the moment any imitation of the British experiment, but even the introduction of psychological tests for civil servants is a bold innovation at Ottawa. It would have sounded crazy to patronage-mongers of the old school like Robert Rogers and Jacques Bureau.

LEARNING ABOUT FREEDOM for their sorely-tried country. A detachment of the famous Greek Evzones greet the Statue of Liberty on a ceremonial visit to the United States to celebrate independence.

SEEING FROM "the corner of your eye," while looking ahead, is important when you drive in today's heavy traffic. Field of Vision test shown measures this ability. Test is one of nine given in the mobile, driver-testing units designed by John Labatt Limited as a public service. Testing units have already shown thousands how to become safer drivers.

SHE MOVES her foot quickly from accelerator to brake; machine in mobile testing unit records time it takes her. Motorists who learn their "foot reaction time" is slow, are warned to allow greater distance between them and car in front (*see quiz below*). Other tests in this safety project: visual acuity, colour discrimination, distance judgment. No one has scored 100% on *all* tests.

50,000 DRIVERS NOT SO WRONG

OVER 50,000 PEOPLE have already had their driving ability scored in such mobile testing units as the one illustrated here. Scientific tests measure drivers' abilities and shortcomings—for example, only 9% rate an "A" on Distance Judgment. Remainder are warned to allow an extra margin when passing other cars and when parking. Positive results from driver training have already been established in Canada.

STEADINESS is scored in this test by distance you can move stylus down narrow channel without touching sides. Mobile driver testing units operate at public events, fairs, expositions . . . show drivers how to compensate for weaknesses disclosed.

HOW SOON CAN HE STOP?

Distance travelled while getting foot on brake	Distance covered braking car to a stop	Total stopping distance measured in feet
33.0	67.5	A 100.5 ft.
44.0	120.0	B 164.0 ft.
55.0	187.5	C 242.5 ft.

IF CAR IS GOING 50 MPH, how many feet does it travel before average driver can brake it to a stop? . . . which is correct in chart, A, B, or C? Mobile driver testing units, operated in interest of public safety, have tested over 50,000 people—shown many of them that they can't brake as quickly as they thought! Answer: C

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Published by the pioneers of driver training in Canada, John Labatt Limited

Even Humor Can Endanger International Goodwill

By INA TELBERG

Social scientists are today much occupied with what they term cross-cultural understanding between nations. Differences of speech-etiquette, hospitality and customs can sometimes cause as much ill will as a hostile action.

Dr. Telberg, who served with the Office of Strategic Services in Washington and India during the war, has lived in Russia and the Far East, and until recently was a simultaneous interpreter at the U.N.

IT was in November, 1946, that I was flown to Lake Success from the Nurnberg trials. I was tired, sleepy, and a stranger to the United Nations. On November 15 Vishinsky was delivering his now-famous veto speech in the Political Committee at Lake Success. A regular interpreter failed, and I was rushed to the microphone in the middle of the speech. I remember how my voice trembled when I first began to speak. I knew that I was on the air and that many of my friends in America and England were listening.

In a few minutes, however, I lost every trace of self-consciousness as Mr. Vishinsky's Russian carried me away by its sheer beauty, force and richness of expression. Latin quotations, Russian proverbs, even Shakespearean poetry, were utilized for the purposes of his attack on the British and the U.S. positions.

Next day I was startled by the press reaction. I myself even received some fan mail; a couple of letters that denounced me as a Communist for having interpreted the speech with such fervor, and another one that praised me for same. I realized then how unnecessarily vitriolic, aggressive, and offensive the address was when translated. In fact, how ill-adapted was the Russian oratorical style to delivery in a foreign tongue. It was not the language itself, however, that was the obstacle. It was the tradition behind the language: what I have since learned to call "speech etiquette."

Long Tradition

The Russians are disliked for the length of their speeches and for the irony and sarcasm of the speeches' content. Yet the utilization of irony in political speeches is a long-standing tradition of public oratory in Russia. It has nothing to do with the Soviet government. Mr. Vishinsky, for example, was born, trained, and had had considerable success as trial lawyer and political orator, long before the establishment of the Soviet government.

The Latins, on the other hand, far from employing sarcasm, prefer to sprinkle their speeches with a liberal amount of poetic imagery, metaphysical expressions, and literary allusions. They are usually accused of unnecessary length and of equally unnecessary flights of poetic fancy. I once heard this particular difference in speech etiquette brought succinctly to the attention of the Assembly, at the meeting of the Social Committee in Paris. The Cuban delegate, tired of the chairman's constant interruptions of the speeches of his Latin-American colleagues, protested:

"Not all being Nordics and Anglo-Saxons, we cannot fit into the pattern of brevity, terseness, and conciseness which you demand of us, Mr. Chairman. Such patterns befit the Northerners, but we like an orator to be imaginative, emotional, moving . . . . From our point of view we are not deviating from the substance of the matter, as it is our way of dealing with the matter."

It was a Latin-American delegate who, during the General Assembly meetings in Paris, pleaded for the inclusion of the phrase, "From the cradle to the grave," in the Article of the Declaration of Human Rights dealing with social security. He wanted to insure that a worker, or rather a citizen should be covered by measures of social protection in just that manner; the words were his way of saying precisely what he meant.

"Such phrases have no place in a serious document," pronounced a Western European delegate.

"But the Declaration should be beautifully worded,"—argued another Latin representative.

"It's a legal document — not a poem," muttered a Benelux member.

A member of the United States delegation whispered darkly into a neighbor's ear,

"Why not 'from womb to tomb'? At least it rhymes!"

Before the final text of the Article was settled upon, several other poetical versions were suggested. Some others, quite unprintable, shortly made the rounds of the corridors outside the conference room.

But if the English-language delegates find the Latin floweriness overornate, and the Russian sarcasm objectionable, their own style of oratory is open to criticism, too. English-language speeches fall flat on both the Slav and the Latin ear. English understatements — and almost all English-language speeches are understatements from the Slav and the Latin points of view—need to be interpreted with particular skill into Spanish and Russian if they are to be convincing. Rendered into Russian, they particularly lack emphasis, although there are some notable exceptions.

It is, for instance, impossible for any of Sir Carl Berendson's remarks to lack emphasis. It is equally impossible for Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India to be either misunderstood or unappreciated when she speaks in English and is simultaneously interpreted into Spanish, French, Russian and Chinese. These combinations in the same speaker, however, of Latin flare, Russian irony, and the Anglo-Saxon precision are rare exceptions to the rule.

There is also that strange matter of a sense of humor.

I remember one occasion when a United States delegate made what to him was a jovial remark at a meeting of the Population Commission of the United Nations.

"What the distinguished Lady Representative has just suggested," he said, "proves that women can be more than decorative — they can also be useful."

Not Funny

He looked at his Soviet colleague and awaited a smile of response. None came. The Russian sat stiff and unsmiling. In Russia there are none of the jokes, so beloved by the Americans, about women drivers or women delegates. Most of the humor involving the opposite sex is crude, off-color humor, usually insulting to the woman concerned. And here, in addition, was an overt allegation that women were somewhat inferior. The Russian conception of courtesy, therefore, forbade the Soviet delegate to do anything but freeze into a silent disapproval. The well-meaning American attempt to find a common ground by means of a joke had thus increased, rather than loosened, the psychological distance between the two delegates.

These instances of differences in speech etiquette and the sense of humor illustrate some aspects of the problem of cross-cultural understanding, which is today preoccupying social scientists, and which affects every individual's day-by-day life. What the social scientists mean by culture is not the arts of a nation, in the sense of painting, sculpture or literature, but the totality of the patterns of thinking and acting transmitted

—*United Nations Photo*

OPTIMISM APPEARS in the smiles of three delegates to the United Nations Organization. Left to right, Hector McNeill, U.K. Minister of State, George K. Grande, Canadian delegation secretary, H. Lapointe, parliamentary secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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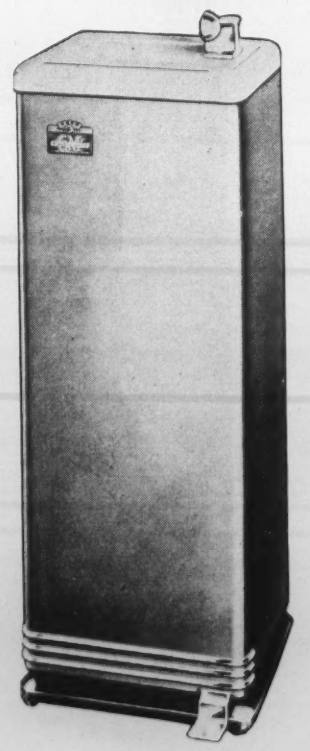

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through generations from father to son, and absorbed, with deviations and in varying degree, by all participants in the life of the nation.

So deeply rooted is our cultural heritage that we are rarely conscious of it. To us, it is the "human" way of behaving, the "natural," the "proper" and the "expected." Any other behavior we are apt to consider "difficult," "peculiar," "unreasonable," or "unpredictable."

To social anthropologists, however, each culture has its own inner consistency, its own inherent order, which makes it, in a lesser or greater measure, workable, predictable, and comprehensible.

When a social anthropologist enters a new area his first project usually consists of familiarizing himself with the hospitality patterns that prevail within the group he has come to study. The understanding of such patterns provides him with a key to social intercourse. In the United Nations, differing concepts of hospitality as between the East and the West have contributed, I have noticed, to increasing coolness between delegations. Sometimes they have even been subject to sinister interpretations.

Naturally enough, it was at a party that this was first brought home to me.

How Can You?

The American delegation was host to other delegations that afternoon, and the cocktail lounge was filling rapidly as meeting after meeting was breaking up. The bar was plentifully set with trays of hors d'oeuvres, ice-bowls, and bottles. The delegates were jostling one another, pushing genially, shouting their orders at the servers. The Russians stood stiffly, not touching either food or drink. I tried to get one of the Soviet delegates a glass of vodka, but he clutched my sleeve in an agony of embarrassment.

"No, no, you mustn't. How can you? It is not polite . . ."

No Russian will take food or drink offered by others unless he is repeatedly and urgently pressed to do so *by his hosts*. This, like the demands of platform eloquence, has nothing to do with the Soviets. This is a matter of Russian "culture," the code of behavior that is part of the total pattern of living, and has been for ages past. To disregard it, in the giving and receiving of hospitality, is a sign of immodesty, forwardness, rudeness, and, in general, extremely bad manners.

The Russians left this party early; as inter-cultural hospitality, it was not a success.

This strict code has its other side also; just as the guest can take refreshment only from his host, so the host must offer his hospitality repeatedly before it is accepted. The casual patterns of American hospitality, administered with jovial good humor, have no counterpart in Russia. There, the first offer of food or drink is merely perfunctory; it is only when the second, third, fourth and fifth come that the Russian knows he is welcomed. This phase of Russian culture has on occasion been satirized by various Russian writers, the most noted example being Krylov's "Demian's Fish-Chowder." In that story, the guest is pressed to eat and drink to the point where in desperation he grabs his hat and flees.

I have also heard repeated complaints and even sinister interpretations of this Russian custom from American visitors to Russia. A number of diplomatic memoirs mention that Russians press food and drink on their guests while eating sparingly, and drinking even less, themselves. That, of course, is quite true. But hospitality offered in the casual Western manner can only mean a studied insult to a Russian.

More difficult of detection, and equally conducive to vital misunderstandings, are the different emotional connotations attached to the same words in different cultures. One such word is "compromise." To an Anglo-Saxon, a "compromise" marks a suitable approach to the matter in hand. The word indicates the intention of meeting an opponent halfway. In Russia, on the contrary, its meaning is largely derogatory. The word "compromise" usually signifies behavior which is amoral, in fact shameful, and involves a betrayal of principle. An appeal to agree to a compromise is to a Russian, therefore, nothing but a cynical and shameful invitation to sacrifice principle for convenience. A frank barter, on the other hand—an open and frank exchange of favors—is admissible and proper, though it is precisely this which carries a taint of opprobrium in a number of countries.

Life itself is prized differently in different countries. To die of peaceful old age is the ideal life pattern in some parts of the world. Death for a country or an ideal is the desirable social behavior in others. Nowhere were differences made so manifest, in my experience in international conferences, as in the drafting of the Declaration of Human Rights.

"Man is of divine origin, endowed by nature with reason and conscience," argued several Latin-American delegates.

"All life is of divine origin, not only human life," a representative of a Buddhist state murmured gently. "Is it not vanity to attribute divine origin to human life alone?"

"Man is not divine. He is rooted in the very land he tills, in the soil that bred him," once stated an Eastern European delegate from a preponderantly agricultural area. The Soviets suggested that science had reservations on the whole subject. The Anglo-Saxon bloc, evidently not quite definite on the subject of human divinity, kept still.

Humor makes an unexpected entry, now and again; and I remember one misunderstanding that was quite startling.

"Gentlemen," pleaded the Soviet delegate, "let us not behave like a bull in a china shop!"

He was speaking, naturally, in Russian. The Chinese delegate, however, was listening in English, as no Chinese translation was available that day. Promptly he raised his hand.

"Mr. Chairman, I should like the Soviet delegate to explain just what China had to do with his objections."

"Mr. Chairman, I said nothing whatever about China. The Chinese delegate must have misunderstood."

"Mr. Chairman, I distinctly heard my country mentioned. I request an explanation."

That incident was amusing. But to the social scientist misunderstandings such as those I have cited are less humorous than they are tragic and deplorable. In a world already strained with conflicting economic interests and political ambitions, misunderstandings based on cross-cultural ignorance can scarcely be excused. The social sciences of today — social psychology, cultural anthropology, sociology — provide tools for interpreting and gauging human behavior, regardless of how alien a culture may be. These tools were used with success during the war, in psychological warfare. They can be used for peace as well.

Europe gets Massey-Harris Tractors to speed up food production

One of the chief suppliers of farm implements to Europe for many years, this Canadian Company is playing an important part in the great task of post-war rehabilitation.

While Europe is still a long way from self-sufficiency in food production, European agriculture is making a faster come-back than most people expected. Particularly in wheat. Last year's wheat crop was about 90 percent of pre-war normal . . . in spite of political turmoil and shortage of manpower for farm work.

One of the big reasons for this rapid recovery, in the face of post-war difficulties, is the use of modern tractors and power-farming equipment. One man with a modern tractor can work more land than three men with horses. Power farming is enabling European farmers to increase the yearly output of food per man, as it is doing in Canada. It is speeding up the all-round modernization of European agriculture as it steps up the food supply for all.

For many years, Massey-Harris has been one of the chief suppliers of farm implements in Europe. The name "Massey-Harris" is as familiar in the French, Italian, Dutch, German and Scandinavian languages as it is in English. Today, European farmers are asking for, and getting, a fair quota of the Massey-Harris output. And every Massey-Harris delivery brings a new interest and enthusiasm to an entire community.

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SPORTING LIFE

About Divers Unsung But Popular Athletics For The Summertime

By KIMBALL McILROY

IT IS an extraordinary thing—let us say to the average not too bright dog—that human beings should wish to disport themselves energetically in the summertime. It should be obvious to even the densest person that the summer months were designed for physical inactivity.

Any animal knows this. Try tossing a ball for your dog some sultry August evening. He'll go get it, all right, but his opinion of your common sense will be unprintable, a fact which he will do his best to make clear to you. Leave him to himself and you'll find him lying in the coolest available spot, lazily pondering on possible ways and means of evicting vagrant flies without having to move his tail.

But look at the humans. If they aren't out sweating in baseball uniforms, they're watching somebody else do so. They're playing soccer and lacrosse, in which the action is almost continuous. A dog which chanced to observe a lacrosse game during the dog days would promptly lose all respect for his master and for his master's fellow human beings.

Those too decrepit for bodily-contact pastimes, as the thermometer reaches the top and bursts out looking for new fields to conquer, rush happily off with tennis racquets in their hands, or lug a heavy load of golf clubs over miles of sun-baked turf.

Now a winter, and especially a Canadian winter, is a proper time for such things. Often if you don't keep moving around right briskly you risk freezing to death. In the summer you risk sunstroke if you do, and yet millions avidly join the perspiration parade. It just doesn't make sense.

Look at fishing. Once upon a time fishing was a fine, languorous, warm-weather sport. You put a worm on a hook at the end of a line, and sat in some shady nook holding a pole in your hands. If you got a bite, you moved the pole just enough to extract the fish from the water. Otherwise, and most of the time, you didn't move it at all.

But what happens today? You troll: propelling a large boat in order to catch a small fish, or you cast: heaving into the air a mechanical device intended for ensnaring a creature which lives wholly in water.

Madness, all madness!

There's no use, apparently, in inveighing against summer sports. There's no use inveighing against anything which is almost universally popular, a fact the knowledge of which would save reformers not only sweat but tears as well. But surely alternatives, of a nature more healthful, more constructive, and more rewarding, might be suggested.

Outlined below are a number of sports or games considered by many authorities to be eminently suited to the various special requirements of the summertime in most parts of Canada.

•

OLD-TIMER STILL POPULAR

A Game Of Great Antiquity Makes Fine Come-Back

FIRST and foremost, naturally, is Elbow Bending. This game is of great antiquity. Pre-historic rock carvings show people with low foreheads and no clothes on bending their elbows, apparently with great relish. Reference to these carvings, to the Bible, and to numerous history books will show that this sport has been played by all peoples and in all times and places, except in the United States between 1920 and 1933, a period sometimes referred to as the Dark Ages.

Elbow Bending requires little, but unfortunately very expensive, equipment. Almost anyone can learn, and any number may play. No large grounds are required, nor is an umpire. If an umpire wearing a blue suit and brass buttons comes along, it is well to hide all the equipment as speedily as possible. Penalties can be severe when the game is played under improper circumstances.

There are no set rules for Elbow Bending, though by common consent it is considered boorish to play before breakfast or, in most provinces, in A Public Place. No great amount of energy is consumed in playing, though too protracted or too enthusiastic participation may lead to the participant having the appearance of being wholly exhausted, to the point of lying prone. It is a game suitable to all adult ages, and many whose sporting proclivities are generally at an end are extraordinarily proficient at Elbow Bending. Octogenarians and their elders have on frequent occasions attributed their longevity to lifelong Elbow Bending, so it can be seen that the sport has many health-giving attributes.

Elbow Bending is also popular in the winter.

In the spring and fall too.

•

SMALL-GAME HUNTING

When The Deer And Antelope Have Roamed, Try This

THE next summer sport to be considered here is Fly Swatting. It requires the expenditure of considerably more energy than does Elbow Bending and should, incidentally, never be engaged in following a bout of the latter sport, or damage to bric-a-brac and innocent bystanders is almost certain to ensue. Fly Swatting is not to be confused with Fly Catching, wherein the bare hand or, sometimes, the open mouth is employed. Fly Catching is a game of an earlier era, before the introduction of modern equipment.

For Fly Swatting, you first have to have a fly, but flies will be found to be standard equipment in most summer cottages and, should there be none available, mosquitoes and other familiar insects may be substituted.

Having located and sized-up your fly, it is necessary to grasp the "swatter" (as this piece of equipment is properly termed) firmly in the right hand. Left-handed persons may employ the left hand, although it is then wise for spectators to stand well back, left-handed swatters—like left-handed pitchers—being what they are. Creep up on your fly and take a good hefty swing at him. The fly will then be found to have moved on to some new location, permitting the game to continue almost indefinitely, or until the player runs out of steam.

•

FOR HOT AFTERNOONS

Universally Popular Sport Has Very Rocky Past

ANOTHER summer sport of great antiquity and good report is Rocking. Generally speaking, it develops the muscles of the legs, which are utilized in imparting the characteristic "rocking" motion which has given the game its name. Some authorities claim that other parts of the body are more likely to be developed, or even over-developed, by prolonged participation, but no particular attention needs to be paid to these detractors, who probably themselves have silhouettes like pogo sticks.

Rocking may be played on any flat surface. Porches are very suitable. A "rocking" chair should normally be employed, though youthful enthusiasts sometimes attempt to use the straight-backed chair, usually with disastrous results. The human skull is built along the general lines of the egg shell, though somewhat stronger and not so usefully filled.

One advantage of Rocking is its popularity with the fair sex, even the most venerable of them. Another happy circumstance is the possibility—even the probability—of combining it with Elbow Bending. The two seem to go together, so long as care is taken not to fill the glass too full. To combine Rocking, Elbow Bending, *and* Fly Swatting, however, is something which should be attempted only by the most dextrous. The sight of an amateur, or tyro, attempting this combination has been known to reduce strong men to utter helplessness, and to drive nervous women into a fit. The possibilities are unlimited, and are almost invariably realized. No fly has ever been known to be thus hurt, unless he or she should stumble.

"Sitting" (sometimes known as "Setting" or "Jest Settin' "), a form of Rocking which requires the expenditure of absolutely no energy at all, is very popular, but tends to be looked down upon by expert rockers. "Lying" is only for the very old, the very young, or exhausted Elbow Bending players.

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BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Story Of Cardinal Mindszenty, Rich Biography Of A Martyr

BY STEPHEN A. CZAKO

CARDINAL MINDSZENTY—by Bela Fabian—*Saunders*—$3.50.

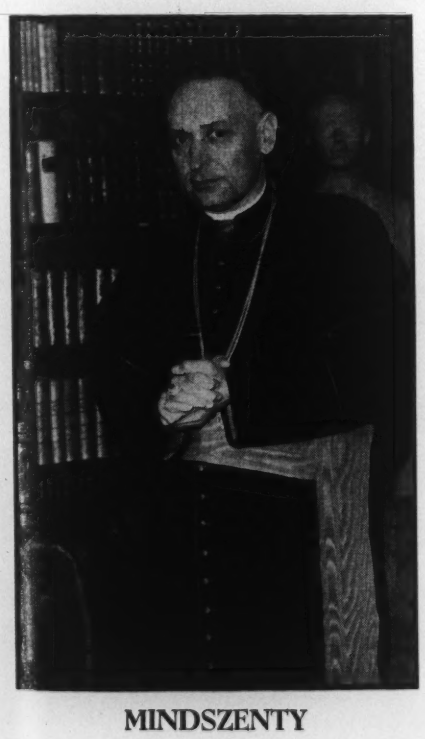
CARDINAL MINDSZENTY'S name is not unknown to Canadians. He was among Canada's honored guests at the time of the Marian Congress in Ottawa, June 1947. On this occasion and everywhere in Canada, including in Toronto, he spoke with great sincerity and deep discretion of what was happening in Hungary and seemed to be aware of what might happen to himself.

Now his prophecy has been fulfilled, and he has become the greatest Catholic martyr of modern history; for life imprisonment is one of the most characteristic evidences of the non-existing "free democracy" behind the Iron Curtain.

The story of his life — from childhood until the trial—is given in Bela Fabian's excellent book.

"What sort of man is the Cardinal? From what background does he come? What were his experiences as priest, bishop and Cardinal? How did he take the Nazi persecution? What were the circumstances of his arrest? What are the facts of his trial?". . . . All these questions and many others are answered in Fabian's book, which is not only a rich biography of the Cardinal but at the same time a very wide report on the whole dramatic situation of Eastern Europe, now under Soviet domination.

The Cardinal fought the Nazis bitterly and with all his power defended their victims. When Red occupation came and its dictatorship became day by day insupportable for him, he



MINDSZENTY

could have left Hungary to find an asylum in Rome, or in America, perhaps even in Canada. But he did not do so, although the Communists would not have prevented his going. No,—Cardinal Mindszenty was not a man of this type, he did not like the simple solutions of problems,—on the contrary he liked the complications and the fight. He believed in his moral power and in the victory of justice. And so he remained, because, as he had often said to others: "Now men are needed here!"

His tireless perseverance in these activities and his presence in Hungary ended in his martyrdom but the whole civilized world outside the Iron Curtain got an outstanding but sad lesson on how the successors of Genghis Khan are able to mishandle and torture even a Prince of the Catholic Church in the twentieth century! And that they can do in their "sphere of interest" what they will! Nevertheless world history already has shown that the trees can not grow up to the Heavens and mankind knows very well the fate of tyrants and dictators who rule against the people and disregard the holy prerogatives of high ecclesiastical authorities.

The author of this book, Bela Fabian, was a judge of the criminal court and later, for seventeen years a member of the Hungarian Parliament. As the leader of the Independent Democratic Party he was an outstanding personality during several great events. He is not only an eloquent speaker but also an excellent writer with the exactness and objectivity of a judge. Bela Fabian has made not only a great contribution to the civilized world by his work, but helped to build up the faith and hope of human beings who still believe that Europe will remain Europe as she has been for more than a thousand years.

Can Ideas Save Us?

By YORK REED

MOST OF THE WORLD—edited by Ralph Linton —*Oxford*—$6.00.

THE POLITICAL COMMUNITY—by Sebastian de Grazia—*Gage*—$4.50.

CHANCE AND SYMBOL—by Richard Hertz—*Gage*—$3.50.

THESE three books all deal with the ideas needed to understand world affairs. They provide basic data and basic ideas with which to make sense of the current picture. "Most of the World" is a large volume prepared by fifteen anthropologists under the editorship of Ralph Linton, Sterling Professor of Anthropology at Yale University. It discusses the problems, and the methods used to meet those problems, of the peoples of Africa, Latin America and the East. It is thus a valuable reference book for discussion of China, Indonesia, native oppression in South Africa, colonial rule in the tropics and world population pressure.

The book opens with a short introduction by Editor Linton. He sets the keynote of the area studies with this comment (addressed primarily to an American audience): "Engrossed as we are in the present struggle with Russia, most Americans tend to ignore the nations which are now winning their freedom from political and economic domination. These nations do not belong to either side of the iron curtain. . . . They view the possibility of an armed clash between the two foci of power with the pleased resignation of a man who anticipates that one of his enemies will kill the other and get hanged for it."

The next two sections outline the natural resources situation for most of the world, and world population trends. The remainder of the book is area studies—comprehensive outlines of the demography, resources and race problems of the developing hinterlands. "Most of the World" is a very useful book, well and authoritatively written, ideal for students of foreign affairs and for armchair geographers.

"Community" Needs Belief

Sebastian de Grazia's "The Political Community" brings academic insight to bear on the specific political problem of the "community". The idea that democracy can only hope to survive if there is in the state a community of ideas and ideals, a basic agreement on ends, allowing for a disagreement about methods, has become an axiom. It is central to the political thought of men like Columbia's R. M. MacIver, but it has hitherto not been very much investigated.

De Grazia, an Assistant Professor of Social Science at the University of Chicago, has gathered together here a great deal of information from child psychology, from social anthropology and from conventional political science, in order to illuminate the nature of the political community. His book analyses the systems of belief, the value systems, or, for the Middle Ages, Soviet Russia, and India under Gandhi, the religious systems which bind together man and man in the wide, all-encompassing community of the state. That belief is inevitable if the state is to survive is Professor de Grazia's thesis. Belief has an important psychological function in providing for the individual the most important security of all, the security of believing in something; if values are weakened, begin to decay, the political state will decay with them.

This notion has been central to the social thinking of a wide variety of recent writers—T. S. Eliot and Arnold Toynbee, for example. What de Grazia does here is to provide a detailed examination of the functioning of belief-systems, giving certitude and exactness to the rather general statements of his predecessors. And with Toynbee and Eliot, he agrees that man cannot live a life divorced from belief. Professor de Grazia's book, then, gives insight into the central problem of western civilization: the failure, the confusion, of belief. For today's western man, the only unifying force seems to be resistance against aggression. This book underlines the plain fact that without a system of values that will unify from within, western man has little chance to maintain his civilization against the inroads of alien thinking and outside force.

His analysis also puts in proper focus present attempts to write a world contitution. Emphasis on the structural aspect of government when basic "community" drives are lacking seems beside the point. There is very little reason for talking about "one world" government when there is, even in the Western World, no "one world" of belief.

In "Chance and Symbol", Richard Hertz tries to find a path to such a system of unifying values. He argues that from the concepts of aesthetics a system of values can be derived that will satisfy western man. That is, the values we are seeking may be found in nature itself.

This statement of his argument that there is a spiritual intention at the core of existence, and that human experience proves the reality of this intention, is not likely to be the beginning of a system of beliefs that will unify modern man the way Christianity did the man of the Middle Ages. Man demands symbols that are at the same time not abstractions; he is not likely to be inspired by contemplating "spiritual intentions". But the affirmation that the world is not a world of chance and statistics, but a world of ethical forms, remains the central concept of any system of value which rejects crude anthropomorphism as well as ethical relativism. And his contention that goodness is at the heart of nature, and must be expressed by free peoples, is the basic assumption of democracy.

Mr. Hertz's book is a pretty powerful diet, but it sticks to the ribs. He states a case that needs to be stated; the Johnsonian Common Reader may have to wait for the literati to masticate "Chance and Symbol" for him, but he can be assured that though this book will not be a best seller, it is important.

These books by the anthropologists — the "scientists of man," by the political scientist and by the philosopher are not immediately concerned with what Mr. Stalin will say next, or whether the U.S. White Paper on China is anything but a defensive apology, but they are among the more useful books on world affairs produced this year.

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THE BOOKSHELF
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Science On The Washington Front Or Freedom vs. The Bureaucrats

By JOHN YOCOM

THE BIG SECRET—by Merle Colby—*Macmillan*—$3.50.

WASHINGTON has had this one coming for a long time: a novel that delivers a telling blow against the forces of reaction. Whatever we Canadians may think about the U.S. spy trials, un-American activities investigations, the bureaucratic control of atomic energy and the stifling of the scientists by politicians, our thinking will be changed after reading this satirical work.

Sinclair Lewis's attack on Philistinism in the '20s was a cinch compared to Merle Colby's assignment.

Young Daniel Upstead, a Maine college lecturer and pure science researcher in nuclear physics, goes to Washington to hear an institute paper on atomic energy by his old professor, Dr. Trebst. While every scientist knows there are no secrets in science — only in its technical applications — the Washington politicians are not so enlightened. They plan on getting the President to sign an Executive Order forbidding the publication of ALL scientific developments.

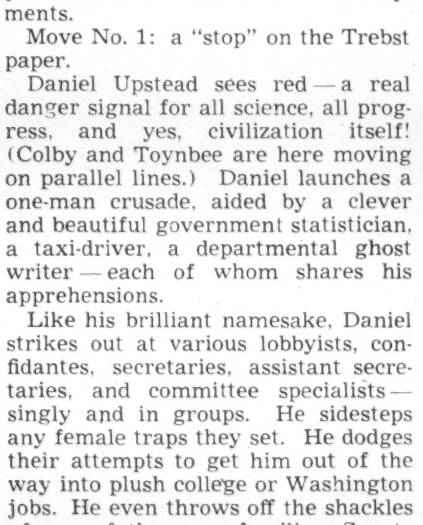
Move No. 1: a "stop" on the Trebst paper.

Daniel Upstead sees red — a real danger signal for all science, all progress, and yes, civilization itself! (Colby and Toynbee are here moving on parallel lines.) Daniel launches a one-man crusade, aided by a clever and beautiful government statistician, a taxi-driver, a departmental ghost writer — each of whom shares his apprehensions.

Like his brilliant namesake, Daniel strikes out at various lobbyists, confidantes, secretaries, assistant secretaries, and committee specialists — singly and in groups. He sidesteps any female traps they set. He dodges their attempts to get him out of the way into plush college or Washington jobs. He even throws off the shackles of one of the now familiar Senate committee investigations.

The climax comes at a Sunday afternoon press conference to announce the Executive Order. It has been called by a Blimp variety of General, the very epitome of the forces that Daniel, on behalf of all scientists, is fighting. The crusader gate-crashes the conference, lets the General expound his say, then gives the press the truth. The truth is the pebble in Daniel's sling and it catches Goliath squarely between the eyes.

Merle Colby has gone a long way towards framing the question that must be in every conscientious Westerner's mind: how to enjoy our essential philosophy of freedom and at the same time keep ourselves strong physically and spiritually against our enemies. He boldly and skilfully (his science talk is easy-to-take plain talk) points out the immediate dangers. And yet, in addition to the urgent message, the book is a cracking good novel—well plotted, and filled in with humor as good as anything in Lewis or Gilbert and Sullivan.



MERLE COLBY

PRACTICAL

AT THE foot of a column a little space
Of half-a-stick, or probably less!
And I write this poem, I must confess,
To plug the hole in that very place.

J. E. M.

Plastered With Goo

By JOHN PAUL

GOD'S THUMB DOWN—by Oscar De Liso—*Saunders*—$3.50.

IN postwar Italy an ex-partisan called Renato, by training a lawyer and by reflection a loafer, stands and watches his ambitions, his patriotism, and his soul drying up inch by inch and day by day. With another step backward he can watch his friends—poor and rich, ignorant and intellectual — in hometown Aceto affected with the same clarity; he can see Aceto itself sliding inch by inch, through the complexities of earth faults, down a mountain side to elemental extinction.

The U.S.-born author of this doleful theme spent his boyhood in Italy in the 30's. His feelings for Italy were reawakened during a GI Italian teaching hitch at a training centre in California. So now, at the time of Communist Togliatti's shooting a year or so ago, he takes the Italianate pulse and finds the patient awful. Still the doctor (or an undertaker starting to work too soon), he peels back manners and morals to expose the raw nerves, and then reports. The reporting is quite brilliant but the diagnosis has come too easily. Lucania is a poor province and it may be poorer now than ever but the sensibilities of Lucanians don't suddenly go numb, come 1946-47-48.

Even the Communists hiding in the hills, with razor-edged minds honed so much by hate that they are as thin as needles, can't hold a hope. To author De Liso, Aceto is a symbol of sickness of the whole country.

But for Aceto being so backward, the characters by their own admission have done some surprising reading — Ernesto Hemingway, "Lupo" (Thomas Wolfe), Farrell, Steinbeck, and Tennessee Williams, no less!

The sticky distillations of several related themes from those writers cloy this book, for all the shiny language capsules they come in. The apathy becomes a goo. And all the Acetonians—Renato, Pino his friend, the black marketeer, the Communist leader, the barber, the girls, *et al.*, *et al.*—get plastered with it.

Painted by Rex Woods

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THE BOOKSHELF

As Fascinating As A Nightmare But Illuminated By Humanity

By ROBERT AYRE

THE DIARY OF ANTOINE ROQUENTIN —by Jean-Paul Sartre—*Longmans, Green*—$2.75.

THE existentialist anguish, based on guilt and responsibility (a dilemma because you have nothing to be responsible to) results in books like "The Blood of Others," which, although Simone de Beauvoir is classed as an atheist, is essentially concerned with moral values. It results in plays like Sartre's "No Exit" and "The Flies." Guilt and responsibility are not, however, the theme of Sartre's first novel, "La Nausée," published in 1938 and now translated for the first time.

To the front is the existentialist sense of the absurdity of life and the anguish is that of a man who refuses to exist. To existentialism existence is a choice, an act, a series of choices and acts; it is a matter of the moment: there is no such thing as the past or the future. Antoine Roquentin said, "I know very well that I don't want to do anything: to do something is to create existence and there's quite enough existence as it is." Quite enough, and everything is in the way of everything else. Even if he killed himself, he would still be in the way. What can this mean, except that the existant is a block to the ideal? Antoine admitted that existence is an imperfection. His disgust with life is by implication a recognition of the essence, the ideal, beyond existence, whichever has the priority.

However you may be baffled by the inconsistencies of existentialism, there is this to be said for it: in its insistence on the actual it brings experience into terribly sharp focus. Antoine Roquentin, self-centred almost to the point of insanity, writing his journal in a dreary "Mudville" where Sunday is a "formidable social event," sees other existants with as acute a perception as he sees himself. The novel his diary makes is as ominous and fascinating as a nightmare but, as the work of a provocative intelligence and a sensibility cut to the quick, it has coherence and wit. It has humanity, too.

The red-headed diarist, who could not finish the biography which had been his life for three years, who never "washed himself of the sin of existing" by writing the novel which would have been above existence, is a tragic figure. So, tinged as they are with the absurd, are Anny, who swings into his life again and out; the pathetic "Self-Taught Man" in the public library; all the people of the streets and the cafes, quite real even if they appear as briefly as phantoms of the imagination. This is a powerful and haunting novel that won't let you off with one reading.

Assorted Sports

By KIMBALL McILROY

GOOD DAYS, A Book of Cricket—by Neville Cardus—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.50.

TENNIS IS MY RACKET—by Bobby Riggs —*Musson*—$3.50.

RIDING—by Eric Harrison—*Longmans, Green* —$2.25.

BLAZED TRAILS FOR ANGLERS — by Bert Claflin—*McClelland & Stewart*—$4.00.

GAMBLING AND THE CITIZEN—by Geoffrey Martin—*Macmillan*—$0.70.

THESE five books cover a good deal of ground, and in a good many words. Three of them are by and for Englishmen (and women) and two are by and for Americans. There's no reason, though, why each can't read the others'.

Neville Cardus' cricketing tome will interest cricketers with its subject matter and others, if at all, by its style. *The Manchester Guardian* is quoted on the dust-jacket as saying, "No better book, at this or any other time, has ever been written about cricket," and it is altogether fitting and proper that they should say so, because most of the contents first appeared in that highly-esteemed journal.

Writing in a fine and polished prose, which still manages to impart considerable of the enthusiasm he feels for the game, Mr. Cardus in the first part of the book gives us brief essays on a number of famous cricketers. To Canadians who have never heard of these heroes, it may all seem a trifle academic. The middle portion of "Good Days" contains eight general essays on the game, and the concluding third, running accounts of The Test Matches of 1934. These latter, complete with what baseball fans would call box scores, are evidently the author's routine stories to his paper, possibly tidied up some. Oddly enough, he manages to make the contests quite exciting to follow, almost as if they were fiction, which, so far as this reviewer is concerned, they might as well be.

Bobby Riggs comes a little closer to home, though to the best of my knowledge he doesn't mention a single Canadian. This is probably for good reason; big-time amateur and professional tennis is largely an American (even Californian) affair, and only in a very small way a Canadian one.

Riggs does just about what you might expect: he tells the story of his life, which in its latter stages is liberally interlarded with prominent Hollywood names, gives some doubtless excellent pointers on how to play tennis, and finally, like Mr. Cardus, supplies us with thumbnail sketches of famous players he has met.

Eric Harrison's treatise on non-racing nags is sub-titled "A Guide for Beginners", but a rider who is a beginner in General Harrison's eyes might well be an expert in his own, so I don't think any horse-lover should include himself out on the grounds that this stuff is too elemental for him.

General Harrison, a veteran of two wars (presumably in the Cavalry) and retired M.F.H., covers his field in loving detail, from First Essentials to Falls, from Training A Young Horse through Ailments And Diseases (of horses, not riders) to Buying A Horse. Competently illustrated by numerous drawings, this looks like a first-rate handbook for those who like to climb atop horses.

"Blazed Trail For Anglers" is a book about fishing which is unique in that it is not localized as to scene or type of fish. Most writers on angling write about one spot or about one particular, and favorite, species. Mr. Claflin gets around—as the publishers tell us—forty states and Canada, and he does a little fishing everywhere he goes. He writes entertainingly and with unusual common sense.

Gambling is hardly a sport, in the normal sense of the word, but this discussion of organized gambling in Britain qualifies here because the betting is based exclusively on three very popular sports: horse-racing, dog-racing, and soccer.

One difficulty in reviewing "Gambling and the Citizen" is the lack of any reference anywhere to the author's own particular place in the picture. From the list of titles of other booklets in the series, it would seem that he has a religious angle.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Aranka

A profile beret in hatter's plush has bronze wing poised at the side.

Claire Robert

Peak-brimmed cloche in pink and blue felt, crowned by curled feathers.

Mr. John

Pale shaggy beaver felt, encircled with blonde marabou and pearl band.

Florence Reichman

Wren brown velour toque. Elliptical gold feather swirls into two wings.

Madame Pauline

Side-swept beret in Pompeii red velour, an example of dramatic line.

Emme

Double brim becomes a spiral twist that ends in a spray of feathers.

Hattie Carnegie

Beret bonnet of Van Gogh beige felt sections, with velvet dotted veil.

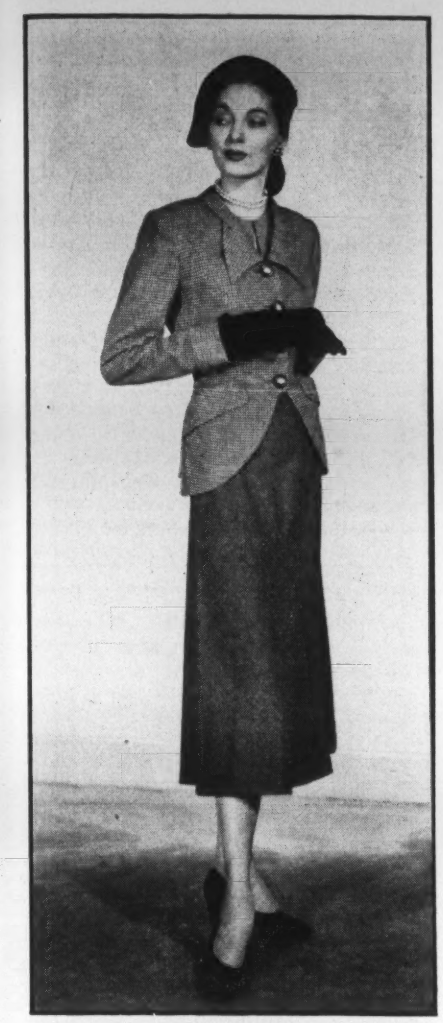
Mary Goodfellow

A snug cap with winged owl ears, of gray and brown speckled feathers.

Lenesta

Shaped like a pith helmet, silvery gray plush with Baroque pearl trim.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*



Slanted pockets highlight an urbane cutaway jacket of dark grey and white checked tweed trimmed with bone rimmed buttons. Worn over a grey flannel skirt. By Mangone.

TWELFTH VITAMIN B

New Hope for Pernicious Anemia Victims

By HELEN CLAIRE HOWES

TIME was, when a victim of pernicious anemia had to eat pounds and pounds of raw liver, every day, just to keep alive. Now the patient can be cured with a few micrograms of vitamin B_{12}. A microgram is not as large as one grain of powdered sugar, and is the equal in potency to one unit of liver extract.

Pernicious anemia is most common in blue-eyed blondes approaching middle age, with prematurely gray hair, living in the temperate zone. For years, the disease has been treated with injections of liver extract, but within the last year a substance was discovered in liver, which probably holds the key to its ability to cure. The discovery of this substance makes a round dozen vitamins in the B complex group. Already scientists are hot on the trail of B_{13} and B_{14}.

So far, B_{12} has not cured many people because of its scarcity. (It takes 2 tons of liver to produce 20 milligrams of vitamin B_{12}.) However, results have been startling. Vitamin B_{12} has been described as being several thousand times as potent as folic acid which, a year or so ago, was thought to cure pernicious anemia. Moreover, this new vitamin B is said to cure all symptoms of the disease. It also cures sprue and another anemia described as "nutritional macrocytic."

Folic acid is also found in liver, but was named after foliage because it occurs in green leaves as well. It does cause rapid improvement in pernicious anemia patients, for a time. The bone marrow returns to normal; the red blood cells multiply rapidly, and the patient gains appetite and weight. *But*, the central nervous system continues to degenerate. All feeling is lost in legs and feet; fingers will not pick up objects, and the gait becomes staggering. Folic acid therefore can not take the place of liver, which must contain some factor that prevents damage to the spinal cord. Liver will also cure damage done to the nervous system if it has not progressed too far.

And so the search was continued for a substance that would do everything for the patient that liver does, but with a smaller, less frequent dosage. Such a discovery would prove a boon to those persons who are naturally allergic to liver, or who become allergic to it after several injections. Vitamin B_{12} seems to be the answer to the doctors' prayer.

The Clue

Over a year ago, a scientist published an article on two substances which she had found necessary for the growth of a certain bacteria. One occurs in tomato juice; the other is found in injectable liver extracts used for pernicious anemia. She suggested that the factor found in liver might be the substance which cures this disease.

With this clue, other investigators continued their work on the purification of liver extracts until they finally found the dark red crystals, which they called vitamin B_{12}. Since the vitamin is so rare, only a half dozen clinical reports have been published on its use.

In one article, the authors gave the results of treatment of three patients with three different medicines, all of which were known to have some effect in various kinds of anemia. The medicines were thymine, folic acid, and B_{12}.

The three patients each came to the hospital on three different occasions. On each arrival, they were very ill; each had a different kind of anemia, and each time they came they were treated with a different preparation. Several thousand times as much thymine was needed to produce the results similar to those produced by folic acid; several thousand times as much folic acid was required to produce the results similar to those produced by vitamin B_{12}. The physicians said that "B_{12} is by far the most potent anti-anemia substance known."

Another group of doctors described the case of a 41-year-old woman who had been to the hospital three times, each visit two years apart. On this occasion, she had to be supported. She fell backward if standing alone with closed eyes; her legs were numb; her hands clumsy. The test for hemoglobin showed only 42 per cent; normal is around 90 per cent. This woman could not take injections of liver extract from either pork or beef sources as she had developed an allergy to both. She was given 5 micrograms of vitamin B_{12} daily for eight days.

In ten days, the patient could walk without support. On the ninth day, however, the supply of B_{12} gave out. The neurologist was purposely not advised. By the thirteenth day, the patient's symptoms were the same as on the sixth. The disappointed neurologist reported the set-back, when its reason was explained. Treatment was resumed three days later. From then on, progress was uninterrupted. Two months from the start of treatment, the woman's walk was natural. There was only slight numbness in one big toe. She looked and felt fine.

Now these results could have been obtained with liver extract, but it would have taken much more material, and much longer time. Anyway, liver extract gave this woman a severe reaction; the B_{12} did not. The allergy is therefore not caused by the B_{12} in the liver, but by some other factor also present.

Every physician emphasizes that changes in the spine and nerves must be dealt with immediately they are discovered. The longer they are neglected, the more difficult to cure. Indeed, delay may mean permanent disability. Any loss of feeling in the hands or feet must therefore be considered an emergency. For this reason, in treating pernicious anemia, liver extract or B_{12} (if it lives up to its promises) should be given with folic acid as the latter will not prevent nerve degeneration. In other words, folic acid should never be used alone to treat pernicious anemia.

May Nourish World

When B_{12} is more plentiful, more patients will be treated and all will be closely watched for signs of returning symptoms. And there is every evidence that B_{12} will shortly be more plentiful. A recent news report reveals that the new vitamin is not only contained in liver; it is produced by the same species of mould from which we obtain streptomycin. With this discovery, a method should soon be devised for producing B_{12} for wide distribution.

Other sources of the vitamin have also been discovered, and two minerals have been found in B_{12} itself. These are cobalt and phosphorus. (If the pasture on which cattle graze is deficient in cobalt, they become anemic.) A recent article in *Science* reports that B_{12} is identical with an unknown substance referred to as the "animal protein factor," which accounts for the superiority of food from animal sources over those of vegetable origin.

If B_{12} can be grown from streptomycin mould, the substance may help to solve the world food shortage. One article suggests that B_{12} could be added to diets which consist largely of rice and potatoes (or corn meal) to take the place of meat.

These speculations, however, are for the future. At the moment, most of the B_{12} that can be produced from any source whatsoever will be used in the treatment of pernicious anemia and its related forms.

Christmas-red sheer wool has black and white wool scarf print on lapels and cuffs. By Joseph Halpert.

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BRAIN-TEASER

What a Mesh!

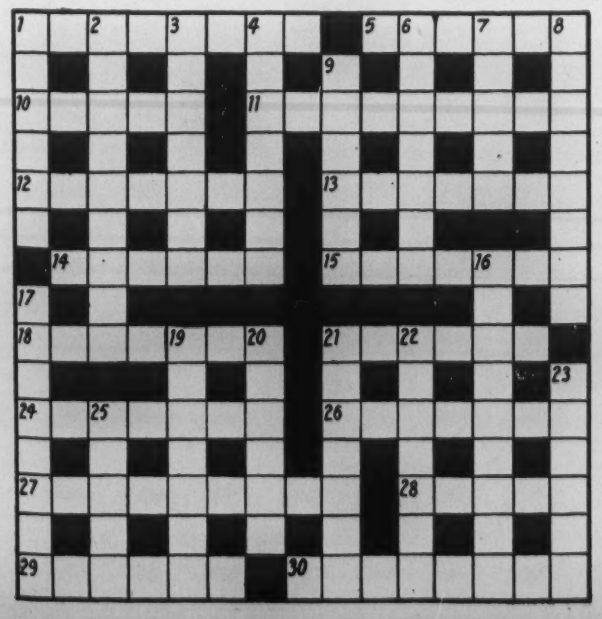
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Try tact mingling with Reds. (8)
5. In the first place this bird seems to have influence. (6)
10. "This Duncan Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been So . . . . . in his great office." (Macbeth). (5)
11. It's a mile back in, to eat around here. (9)
12. Little Edward has a good suit at the bridge. (7)
13. A cheesy place to live! (7)
14. He's the sort who can "dance around in his bones". (6)
15. Get going, my boy! (7)
18. Feeling like a hearty flutter? (7)
21. See 6.
24. Usually on a cow's head, it's on the shank in Italy. (7)
26. Even the man of capital seems to want a change. (7)
27. It's in a mixture of tea and gin. (9)
28. Hitching post? (5)
29. Little Augustus gets ready for an insertion. (6)
30. From a shyster I always get a fit of nerves. (8)

DOWN

1. Shylock's daughter ducked out with them. (6)
2. See 3.
3 and 2. A mere nothing, yet one too many can cause an overflow. (1, 4, 2, 3, 6)
4. It's shrove once a year. (7)
6 and 21 across. From this exalted state it may take a shower to bring you down to earth. (2, 2, 3, 6)
7. Tropical plant climbing up a nail. (5)
8. See 17.
9. Where the performers are caught in the act. (6)
16. It takes the neatness from the Scotch, as it were. (4, 5)
17 and 8. Upsetting the kidneys,. perhaps (8, 3, 5)
19. Supply the liquid from 3 into which I've immerged. (7)
20. Ant in pants? Better chase its pals from roundabout. (3, 3)
21. If it sounds like a stingy purchase you're not far off. (5, 2)
22. He's certainly not thrown in his lot with society. (7)
23. Called the "Faultless Painter" by Browning. (6)
25. Blasts from 29. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Peppering
9. Ominous
10. Abnegates
11. Swindle
12. Noun
13. Ergo
15. Unwed
16. Song of Songs
19. Temptresses
23. Beach
24. Roué
25. Pine
26. Solomon
28. Intrigues
29. Low born
30. Godliness

DOWN

1. Plainest
2. Penguin
3. Eggs
4. Interns
5. Gossoon
6. Filibuster
7. Low down
8. Ascend
14. Tom Thomson
17. Assesses
18. Gallows
20. Morning
21. Taunted 23. Basalt
22. Seizure 27. Mimi (69)

Elizabeth Arden introduces

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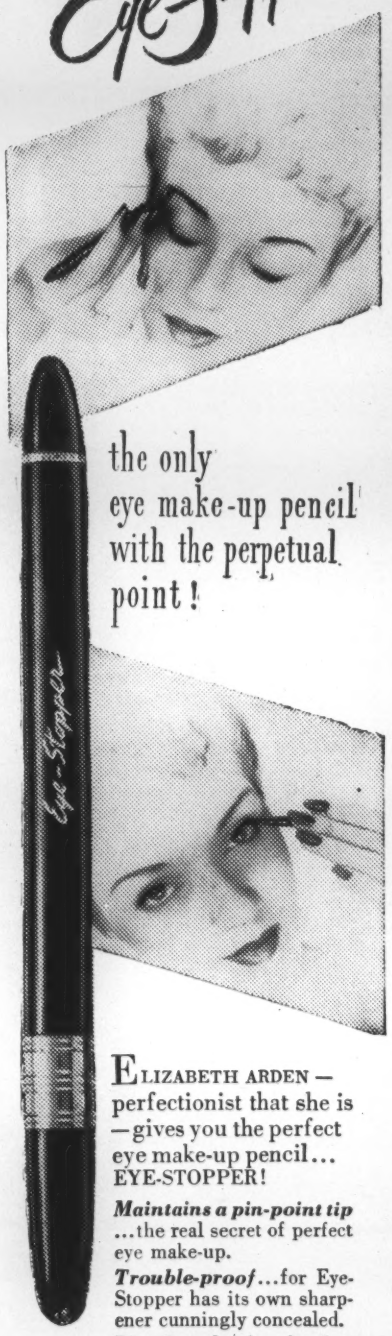

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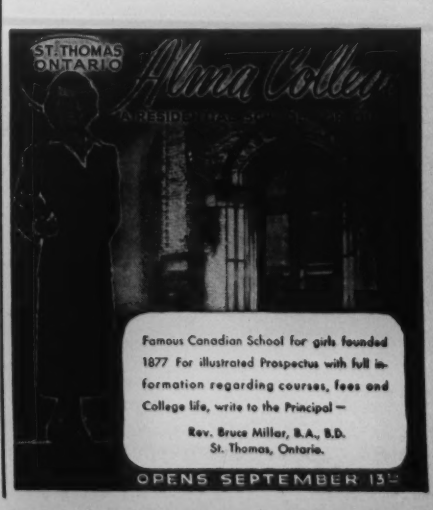

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OPENS SEPTEMBER 13

ROCKIES' RACONTEURS

Step Right Up and Listen

By MARGARET E. NESS

UNTUCK the waistband and free the mind. It's travelling time.

Good food, too many in-between snacks and lots of sitting down exercise constitute a broadening hazard that is particularly noticeable—too late. But the mental broadening is something to cherish for all time. Especially the refreshing impact of the people you meet on a bus tour.

This year we met Cliff.

Cliff was the bus driver. He is dark, in his early twenties and stocky. And he believes in Amusing the Passengers. This, mind you, in direct competition to the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains.

He collected us cheerfully at the Columbia Ice Field and drove us to Jasper. As we tore around a mountain-hugging narrow road, Cliff introduced himself. "You may call me Cliff," he said magnanimously, cradling the P.A. system in one hand and driving with the other, "and if the road that's under repairs gets too rough, you can call me anything you like. But under your breath, please."

That wouldn't have been too ghastly only we happened to make the return trip with Cliff the next day and we were treated to the same hearty exhortation.

Held By The Spell

Cliff is a born circus barker. He's developed that brassy, clamorous voice that demands attention. He told us the story about the poor pregnant woman who met a bear. His tone urged us to step right up and listen. The snow-peaked mountains towered on either side of us, the bus tore around curves in spine-tingling velocity and yet such was Cliff's raucous delivery that we were forced to listen. Like the wedding guest held by the spell of the Ancient Mariner.

And this in spite of the fact that a previous bus driver had already told us the story. Only, of course, it developed that Cliff had embellished and added to the original. It seems the poor woman was so frightened by a bear that her child was born with bare feet. (Ha! Ha!). In Cliff's version she was also frightened by a deer and the baby had a dear face.

We later told the original bus teller the additional detail and rather shook his faith in himself as a raconteur.

Cliff bombarded us all the way to Jasper with stories, tall tales and snatches of song. The mountains almost faded into insignificance in the face of Cliff's determination to make our drive a Memorable One. But his classic remark came as we scorched up a switch-back road almost to the verdure line. "We're making up time now," Cliff explained, "because the road near Jasper is under repair. And there's nothing to see here except the scenery."

Cliff had lived so long with the mountains that, literally, they didn't impress him as exceptional. But he did get youthfully excited when we were all hanging over a salt cliff and spotted about fifteen mountain goats below, so camouflaged by their drab color as to be visible only when they moved.

Fifteen mountain goats licking salt left Cliff speechless!

Tall Stories

All the bus drivers on our Rocky Mountain trip regaled us with stories but the other drivers were not native sons. They were still enthusiastic. They seemed to enjoy telling the stories. It wasn't just an act. They had a friendly tongue-in-cheek way of confiding a story that made it even seem funny—at the time.

As when driver Bud announced that a mountain goat had committed suicide on a curve we were then approaching. The trippers picked up interest at that information and craned necks forward. "Yes," Bud said mournfully, "the goat was chasing a ewe and he didn't see the U (ewe) turn and went right over the cliff."

On another occasion Bud brought our bus to a stop after a particularly long and tortuous climb. We were just about to enter one of the national parks. "It's customary," he said slowly and reverently, "to stop here for a moment of prayer." He bowed his own head. His passengers shifted uneasily. This was an unexpected development and they weren't quite sure how to take it. There actually was a moment of silence and then Bud raised his head and smiled into the rear mirror. "A moment of silence," he said, "for those who didn't make it."

And the bus driver who took us from Lake Louise to Banff told us in all seriousness that since they had changed the name of Castle Mountain to Eisenhower, the mountain was shrinking. We looked at the solid reddish range in complete disbelief. "The Americans are chipping it away for souvenirs," he explained happily.

And the bus passengers! Even Cliff paled in character interest beside one American woman who took the trip to the Columbia ice field in high heeled, open shoes. And she explained in italics: "I've no intention of going up on that ice floe. I'm going on to Alaska from here. They'll have bigger and better ones up there." And so she sat in the bus and talked about food with a friend while the rest of us contented ourselves with 150 square miles of ice, 2,000 feet thick.

Then there was the elderly lady who had known Harry Truman when she was a secretary in the city hall of Kansas City, Missouri and Harry did odd political jobs for the machine. Later she went to Peru, married an American and raised a family. Now she was able to spend the Peruvian winters "up north". And in one of those too trite coincidents that no good novelist would dream of using, she found that the Mission School to which she had sent her Indian cook's daughter was one which another bus passenger knew. The latter's church contributed to the upkeep of the Mission School and she personally knew two of the teachers. And so, far up in the Canadian Rockies, two American women—one from Peru and one from Michigan—found a bond of interest that threatened to vie with Cliff's latest story.

"And when the Scotchman came back down the mountain he said he wanted a bottle of liniment, that he had a sore back. But the way the Scotchman said sore back, gave the name to the mountain. They called it Sarback Mountain." A tall story if ever there was one, for we subsequently learned that the mountain was respectfully named after one of the earliest prospectors in the Park.

And so we rattled into Jasper with Cliff whistling in purposeful abandonment a song that contains a line to the effect that bygones should be bygones.

Righto, Cliff! We're agreeable.

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CONCERNING FOOD

The Spiced Delicacy

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

IF IT is your usual procedure to take a weekly trip to the nearest open market place for supplies one of these days you will find yourself returning home with small gherkin cucumbers, a spray of the dill plant, red and green peppers and tiny white onions. You probably had resolved to have nothing to do with pickling this year but in the face of such appealing fresh wares your determination vanishes. So you get out the preserving kettle, glass jars, rubber rings, zinc bands and relax while you weep and peel the small onions and ignore the brown stains on your otherwise white hands.

One of the most popular and commonly made sauces during the "open" season is chili sauce and we offer you our favorite recipe. We don't claim it to be startling or unusual but it is very good and reasonably easy to produce.

Chili Sauce

15 lbs. peeled cut up tomatoes (approximately 1-11 quart basket heaped)
12 medium onions peeled and chopped
6 medium green peppers, seeded and chopped
1 head of celery chopped
1 tbsp. salt

Prepare vegetables. The onions and green peppers can go through the food chopper but the celery must be diced or chopped otherwise you will have nothing but a bunch of celery strings in your food chopper. (Elementary information, this; but even the best of us can get tangled up in some such messes.) Cook vegetables until tender and strain off juice. There will be about 3½ pints which you can put in sterilized jars, seal and use sometime within a month or two. This is a delicious vegetable juice and the reason for removing it from the sauce is that it reduces the cooking time considerably and gives you a fresher flavored product.

Return vegetable pulp to kettle and add—

4 cups vinegar
1½ lbs. brown or white sugar
4 teaspoons ground cinnamon
1 teaspoon ground cloves
1 teaspoon ground allspice
2 tbsp. dry mustard
2 tbsp. salt

Cook, stirring frequently until the desired consistency is obtained. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal. Yield: About 8 pint jars.

Peach Marmalade

This is a delicious jam to serve with toasted crumpets and tea before a blazing fire in the hearth come next January.

Peel 18 peaches, cut in half and remove pits. Put peaches and 5 medium sized whole oranges through the food chopper using coarse blade. Measure fruit into preserving kettle and add 1½ times as much sugar as fruit. Cook until mixture gives the jelly or sheet test. This is when 2 or 3 drops of jelly, poured slowly from a spoon will join to form a thin sheet and drop away from the spoon. You can also check to see if you have cooked it to the desired "jam" stage by placing a small amount on a saucer and letting it chill thoroughly in the refrigerator. Add 1 cup chopped maraschino cherries.

Pour into sterilized glasses and seal immediately with paraffin. When cool apply a second and heavier coat of paraffin. Yield: About 8-8 oz. glasses.

Pickled Pears

Pickled fruits are always wonderful for special meals and are certainly just right with poultry for festive fare. This recipe can be used for pears, peaches or crabapples. For our money we prefer to peel both pears and peaches; however with crabapples we omit this procedure with pleasure. Actually all you really need to do is to rub the fur off the peaches and prick the skin of the pears but, as we have stated, we prefer to eat our pears pickled in the nude. If you're going to be this silly you will have to be prepared to spend time peeling them and we mean "time" because Seckel pears are small, poor looking things, hard in texture and mean to pare—in fact, it's difficult to believe that they would ever turn out to be so delicious.

Begin with 1-6 quart basket small or Seckel pears.

Prepare pears and stick with whole cloves—3 or 4 per pear. Keep in salted water to prevent discoloration while preparing syrup:

3 cups vinegar
1 cup water
3 pounds granulated sugar
4 ounces stick cinnamon (8-3" sticks)

Boil, covered for 10 minutes. Add pears and cook slowly until tender. Pack pears into sterilized jars and strain (to remove stick cinnamon) hot syrup over pears and seal. Yield: About 8 pints.

Queen of Pickles

1 quart large unpeeled cucumbers, chopped
1 quart large peeled onions, chopped
1 large head of cauliflower, chopped
1 quart gherkin cucumbers, left whole
1 quart tiny pickling onions, left whole

Prepare vegetables and sprinkle with ¼ cup salt and let stand overnight. Drain in the morning and add 3 green and 3 red peppers chopped (use food chopper for all these chopped vegetables).

Combine—

5 cups sugar
1 cup flour
¼ cup dry mustard
2 tbsp. turmeric
1 oz. mustard seed
1 oz. celery seed

in saucepan and gradually add 1½ quarts vinegar. Heat to boiling and stir until thickened and smooth. Add chopped vegetables and cook 10 minutes stirring constantly. Pour into sterilized jars and seal. Yield: About 10 pints.

Note—If desired omit small gherkins and onions, replacing them with equal quantities of chopped vegetables. This is an excellent relish type of mustard pickle.

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MUSIC

Successes Out of Doors

By JOHN YOCOM

THE success bells were rung twice this month for major entertainment ventures in Vancouver and Montreal. Both were outdoors events. The west coast city's Theatre Under the Stars series achieved greatest success in its existence with the recent "Song of Norway". In Montreal the first complete festival of music, drama and ballet came to a successful conclusion with a final performance of "Manon".

The Vancouver show ran until August 17 and drew thousands. The Board of Park Commissioners, working through dynamic, hard-working Gordon Hilker, have proved to be pretty shrewd showmen in the Theatre Under the Stars series but "Song of Norway" has indicated special emphasis to their astuteness. The entire area of Malkin Bowl was used for the climax in the musical play, which is based on the life and music of Norwegian composer, Edvard Grieg.

Doreen Wilson, a native Victorian, and Ralph Magellsen, both of whom had played the leads in the Broadway production and also for a year in the touring company, headlined the brilliant cast of dancers and singers. James Johnston, Vancouver artist, directed the production and Basil Horsfall was the conductor.

The Vancouver *Daily Province*, moved by the performance, reported that "the 'Song of Norway' sets new Bowl standard . . . a show that will live in the memory of the many thousands who see it."

Meanwhile, citizens of Montreal, tourists who happened to be in town during the three-week festival, and the newspapers' critics seemed to be agreed that the eight productions of the Montreal M. & D. Festival were top-notch.

The *Gazette* summed it up: "All productions have been uniformly successful not only from an artistic aspect but also in drawing consistently large audiences."

Two of the presentations were operatic, "Manon" and "Tosca". One was music drama and ballet (Stravinsky's drama with incidental music, "The Soldier's Tale"). Two were plays in English and French (Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" by the Open Air Playhouse and Corneille's "L'Illusion Comique" by Les Compagnons de St. Laurent). One was a choral concert and the remainder symphonic concerts (Les Concerts Symphoniques under permanent conductor Desire Defauw and an orchestral concert by the Musicians Guild of Montreal).

For two units, extra performances were necessary to meet the audience demand. The performers, with the exception of some leading parts in the operas, were drawn from Canada—mostly from Quebec.

"What Is Wanted"

H. P. Bell, writing in the Montreal *Star*, examined more closely than others the whole idea of outdoor productions, looking for some elements in the process that might be improved.

Said he: "It may be hoped that future festivals will bring out more Canadian work; and there are other reasons for thinking that works by new composers would be desirable . . . On this continent the quantity of open-air summer music has grown enormously and is still growing. This seems therefore to offer composers, and others too, a great opportunity for something new in music, and especially some kind of music drama to replace opera in changed conditions.

"What is wanted is something which is more pageant than opera; with plenty of action but not much acting, except of the broadest kind. Study will perhaps also discover the kind of scoring which gets the best results with microphones and loudspeakers."

Originator of the festival idea was Madame Athanase David, who founded the Montreal Festivals in 1936. It was her husband, Senator Athanase David, who founded Montreal's symphony orchestra, Les Concerts Symphoniques.

Who knows? Perhaps with Montreal sponsorship and the application of Mr. Bell's suggestion for outdoors production we may see the birth of a new art form. Page, Billy Rose!

•

Norbert Bauman, C.B.C. producer, advises us that "The Soldier's Tale", (*see above*) performed in Montreal on August 9 under Alexander Brott, might have been a first performance in Canada before a concert-hall audience but it was not a Canadian première, as previously reported. It was broadcast to the full Trans-Canada Network from CBL almost exactly two years ago. Samuel Hersenhoren was the conductor on that occasion.

•

Following closely on R.C.A. Victor's recently released album of recordings by the C.B.C.'s popular folk singer, Alan Mills, Whitcombe & Gilmour Limited will publish, in early September, a 96-page volume entitled "The Alan Mills Book of Folk Songs and Ballads." The original arrangements are by Arthur Morrow; the music copying by Andre Durieux; and the whimsical illustrations by Ted Graham—all of which have been whipped into an excellent format by the publishers' production department.

•

The first performance of another original ballet by Queen's Resident Musician, Dr. Graham George, was presented early this month at Queen's University. The ballet, to the accompaniment of the music by Dr. George, is based on a Hindu legend, "The King, the Pigeon, and the Hawk". The dancing was by students of the Ballet Division of the School of Fine Arts, Queen's Summer School, with choreography by Bettina Byers, Director of the Ballet Division of the School of Fine Arts.

Dr. George conducted this première of his own work. The orchestra consisted of two pianos, a string quartet, a flute, a brass trio, and percussion instruments.

This is the second original ballet to be produced at Queen's Summer School in the last three years. "Jabberwocky," a children's ballet of Dr. George was presented here two years ago by Miss Byers and the composer. The music of "Jabberwocky" later won an award of the Composers, Authors, and Publishers Association of Canada, and was performed by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

In addition to the two ballets, Dr. George has composed an original opera on a Canadian theme during his short stay at Queen's. This opera, "Evangeline", based on a libretto by two Queen's students, was produced in Kingston last December.

Senior School

The Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, which began sixty-three years ago with the aim of providing advanced musical training for Canadians equal in scope and thoroughness to anything available in the great European music centres, instituted a Senior School in 1945 to help realize this purpose.

Under the leadership of its Director, Dr. Arnold Walter, distinguished musical scholar and composer, the Senior School has steadily advanced and enlarged to become even in so short a time a major influence in the Dominion's musical life.

In June, 1949, for example, its graduates included the winner of the Quebec government's coveted Prix d'Europe, one of the five Canadians chosen to study under scholarship at the famous Berkshire Music Centre in Tanglewood, a young musician who will head the piano department of a large music school in the Maritimes, and another who has been appointed to the Conservatory's own voice faculty. Among the undergraduates was the winner of both "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" and "Nos futures étoiles" national radio awards.

The Senior School faculty includes some of the most widely-experienced and successful artist-teachers of the Dominion. Among them are: the Canadian-born violinist Kathleen Parlow; Ernesto Vinci, baritone, coach of many outstanding young vocalists; Emmy Heim, former Vienna Opera soprano and a well-known authority on lieder; the Hungarian pianist and teacher Bela Boszormenyi-Nagy; Dr. Walter himself, who teaches composition; the Russo-Swiss pianist Boris Roubakine, former associate of the great violinist Bronislaw Hubermann; and Geza de Kresz, violinist, one of the founders of the Hart House String Quartet.

The Opera School, the most ambitious adjunct of the Senior School, was founded by the Conservatory in the hope of eventually contributing to the development in Canada of a full-time professional opera company. In some measure this goal has already been met: last season the C.B.C. Opera Company was formed from a nucleus of Opera School personnel, and the School has taken many of its successful stage productions on tour to nearby Ontario centres. The Opera School staff is headed by Nicholas Goldschmidt as musical director and Herman Geiger-Torel as stage director.

The Senior School opens October 1, and entrance examinations are to be held September 20 and 21 in Toronto. Opera School auditions for 1949-1950 are to be held September 30.

Clermont Pepin, a composition student in Toronto's Royal Conservatory Senior School, has lately been extraordinarily successful. He graduated from the Senior School both in composition and piano. His "exercise" in composition was a second piano concerto. Then he won the Prix d'Europe given by the Quebec government. This will enable him to stay at least two years in Paris. He was also awarded the Eaton Graduating Scholarship of $1000 as the most successful graduate of the Senior School.

During his three years in graduate studies, Mr. Pepin was a composition student with Dr. Arnold Walter himself, brilliant director of the S.S. For three years in succession Pepin has been awarded the C.A.P.A.C. scholarship of $750. His first piano concerto has been played by Ettore Mazzoleni, Sir Ernest MacMillan and Wilfrid Pelletier.

—Photo by John Steele

Howard Brown, recent graduate of the Senior School of Toronto's Royal Conservatory of Music, will head the Piano Department at Halifax Conservatory next month.

Benjamin Britten, British composer, whose opera "Peter Grimes" will be presented by the C.B.C. Opera Company on Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Photo by Eric Skipsey

Gerald N. Jarvis, 19-year-old Vancouver violinist, who left for London, England, recently on a two-year scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music. He plays regularly in the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra.

—Photo by Karsh

Sir Ernest MacMillan, who will conduct the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra at Prom on Sept. 8.

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LIGHTER SIDE

"Women's Chess"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"HOW about a game of checkers?" I suggested.

"I think I'll read," Kitty said, and settled in the corner with "War and Peace."

"I don't know much about it," Emily said, "but I might as well try."

"There's nothing to it," I said. "Just keep your men together and try not to give two for one."

We began to play, moving the men idly up the board, setting guileless little traps for each other and guilelessly falling into them ourselves. I took the first two games. "I've had a little practice," I said, "playing with the children when they had their tonsils out."

"I'm trying to find the principle of it," Emily said.

"There isn't any principle," I said. "It doesn't require intelligence, like chess . . . . If you move that I'll get two and you're already down three men."

"I'm sacrificing for position," Emily said.

"In war as in chess," Kitty said from her corner, "a general who is at a strategic disadvantage does not waste men in attempts at strategy. At least that's what Tolstoi says."

"This isn't chess," I said, "it's checkers."

Emily put her hand to her forehead. "Now which am I, black or red?" she asked.

Kitty went over to the bookcase and picked up another book. "Checkers has sometimes been called 'Women's Chess' but this is a misnomer," she read. "It says here in 'The Book of Games'."

"Read some more," I said.

"But this is a misnomer," Kitty continued, "since checkers make demands on the highest faculties of foresight and logic."

She paused and we all looked at each other and laughed with amused feminine indulgence. "Aren't men wonderful about themselves?" Emily said.

"IN THE famous match between Weatherby and Sloan in 1891," Kitty continued, "Weatherby introduced the move from 27 to 24 which revolutionized the strategy of checkers—"

"I *knew* there was strategy in checkers," Emily said and went and took the "Book of Games" out of Kitty's hand. "Look here's a model game, with all the moves listed. You can be Sloan if you like and I'll be Weatherby. Mind if I mark up your board?"

The game that followed was complicated by the fact that the black squares absorbed the ink from Emily's fountain pen, and also by the erratic nature of Weatherby's play. After a brilliant rush to the right side of the board he skipped suddenly to the left and executed a move that had no relation to the original strategy. The alert Sloan was aware of the trap, however, and bypassed it triumphantly a few moves later. He fought gamely, but Weatherby, moving obscurely but significantly, finally won the game, with one man left on the board.

"Well that must be the definitive game of checkers," I said.

"There are probably hundreds of variations," Emily said. "Let's try again, without the text."

We were in the middle of the game when Emily's husband wandered up to the table. "You can take my side if you like," I said.

"Me? I don't know anything about checkers," he said. But he hung over us watching the game, and presently he said, "If you move right instead of left you'll sacrifice a man and get her man and a king."

"It would spoil my formation," Emily said coldly. She hung a moment over the board, then said "Oh well," and moved right.

"Why don't you go and find a magazine?" I said.

He was still watching, however, when Emily's two kings drove my single king into the double corner. I ducked from side to side while Emily advanced, threatened and retreated. "Obviously two against one has to be a draw," she said at last.

"What do you mean, a draw?" he said, and took over the game. "Look, you move here, she moves there, you go here, she moves back, you move this king here . . ." he shifted the men about and finally moved Emily's king into my corner. "Now you corner her with the other king," he said. "All you have to do is use your head."

KITTY'S husband wandered in from the kitchen. "Would you like to try a game?" I asked.

"I haven't played checkers since I was a kid of seven," he said, but he sat down obligingly at the table.

"I've figured it out at last," Emily said. "All you have to do is set up a good strong wedge and drive it into the other side."

She opened brilliantly. Kitty's husband hung thoughtfully over the board an index finger lingering over each move. "If you move that way I get two of your men," he said presently. "No you don't, I get two of yours," Emily said. She moved and he jumped from the other direction, took two men and reached the king row. "Now it's just a matter of mopping up," he said, and mopped up.

"I tell you what, I'll give you three men and clean up," he said.

"Oh go away," said Emily.

They went away at last for a cooling-off swim before bedtime. When they came back three-quarters of an hour later Kitty and Emily were bent above the checker-board. "Emily's using logic and foresight and I'm using feminine intuition," Kitty explained complacently.

Emily's husband studied Emily's formation. "How'd you get in a mess like that?" he asked.

"You'll catch cold if you don't go and get some clothes on," Emily said coldly.

A little after midnight Kitty got up and said she was through. Intuition had nothing to do with checkers, she declared, and neither had intelligence or logic. It was just a rather low form of mechanical ingenuity which naturally came easily to men; and she was going to bed. An hour later, however, Emily was still bent above the checkerboard, playing Weatherby against Sloan, the book open beside her. "Weatherby has beaten Sloan again," she said. "Now I'm going to try to help Sloan to beat Weatherby."

SOME time later I found myself playing checkers with Leo Tolstoi. "The human intellect with no inkling of the immense variety and complexity of circumstances conditioning a phenomenon snatched at the first approximation," he said. "If you move there I jump two of your men."

I moved and with lightning speed he jumped right, left and sideways, leaving two men on the board. "Oh well, it's only a dream." I said.

"Nothing but a dream," said Tolstoi kindly, and wiped off the remaining men.

When I got up next morning I found that Emily had gone to bed at last, leaving Weatherby and Sloan still arrayed against each other on the checkerboard. I put away the Book of Games, pushed the checkerboard under a pile of comics and hid the box of checkers behind the cereals in the cupboard. It might have been amusing to tell them about my game with Tolstoi, I thought; but if we were to have any sort of week end it would be better to let the whole matter drop.

THE CANADIAN PRINT. There seems little doubt that this Cadieux-Derome (Montreal) print done in the late nineteenth century was executed from the accompanying oil painting or a common original.

THE AMERICAN OIL. This oil painting was discovered last year in an American auction room and has been presented to the Canadian Archives by the publishers of the Encyclopedia Ameri-Cana.

The Governor's Portrait

By LUCY VAN GOGH

SOME further light on the supposed portrait of the Marquis Duquesne de Menneville which was recently presented to the Dominion Archives by the Encyclopedia Ameri-Cana has been shed by the discovery of a print in the Archives, probably executed in the latter part of the nineteenth century, purporting to represent the Marquis, and most unquestionably executed either from the newly discovered portrait or from a copy of a common original.

The print bears the signature "Cie. C. & D.", which is pretty conclusive proof that it was the work of the firm of Cadieux and Derome, a well-known Montreal publishing house which went in for popular works of art. It is greatly simplified in the drawing, and must have been executed by a very crude artist, but the general arrangement is precisely the same and many details are reproduced with great fidelity. The dress is much simplified, probably in order to lighten the work of the copyist, but the square gilt braids on the coat are still there in the print, the nose, though caricatured, is of the same type, and the folding and lacing of the neckcloth are identical.

Curiously, Cadieux and Derome also published another portrait of Duquesne, in a series of the Governors of Canada, which bears little or no resemblance to either this print or the lately discovered painting.

It seems unquestionable that although this painting had completely disappeared from view for many years when it was discovered in a secondhand dealer's by Mr. De Kay of the Encyclopedia, either it, or an original or copy of it, was well known in the nineteenth century as being a representation of Duquesne.

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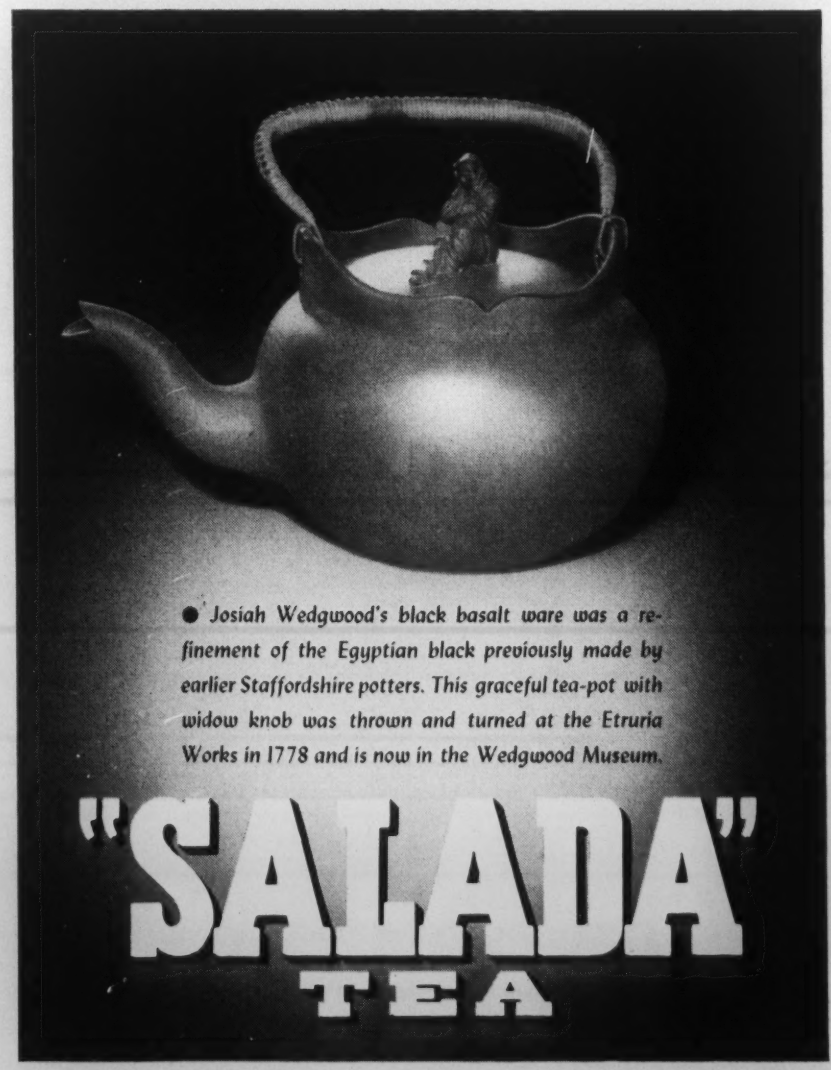
THE WORLD OVER

FIRST AIRBORNE nursing sisters of the R.A.F. after last jump of a strenuous course. Conveying nurses by air is now an accepted procedure.


● Josiah Wedgwood's black basalt ware was a refinement of the Egyptian black previously made by earlier Staffordshire potters. This graceful tea-pot with widow knob was thrown and turned at the Etruria Works in 1778 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA

DISTILLED SUNLIGHT

Wine-Tasting at Yvorne

By JOYCE TEDMAN

THE day I went on a wine-tasting expedition to Yvorne, which is east of Lake Geneva in Switzerland, the vines were just beginning to unfurl, clinging tremulously to the precise rows of batons which coax them skyward. I went with a party of United States consular and embassy officials, several newspapermen and a group of professional wine tasters.

Yvorne lies in the wide soaring valley of the Rhone. Our host, Henri Obrist, the vintner, was waiting for us on the steps of his chalet as our car found its way along the narrow, twisting walled roads to his door. We had arrived at the Clos du Rocher, the vineyard which M. Obrist owns. He is a tall, distinguished man with a quiet voice and a subtle sense of humor. He also possesses a reverence for his own wines.

We strolled among the vines on slopes so steep that those who toil there must understand mountain climbing. Work goes on day by day, with the tying, clipping and weeding that never stops.

I learnt from M. Obrist that it takes four vines to produce two quarts of wine; that a vine starts producing fruit three years after it is planted; that its life cycle is about twenty-five years; and that the best wines of all come from steep, sun-soaked terraces where there is no shade at all.

In September or early October, it takes about two weeks to pick an entire crop. Women come from Savoie in France and from the farthest recesses of the Rhone Valley at harvest time. They pick to the rhythm of primitive music, and sing their ancient unwritten songs as the clusters of grapes are stripped from their mother vine.

"Red grapes make white wine if they are crushed and strained right away. It's the skin of the grape that dyes the wine, and if the skins are removed immediately from the juice, the color remains clear. White grapes can produce only white wine," our host explained.

Famous Cellars

Rain drove us indoors, and we walked down a stone spiral staircase to a cool room with a Gothic ceiling, lined with colossal wooden casks. At last we had arrived in the famous Yvorne cellars. Special wines are treasured here—wines that travel the world over to find thirsty, appreciative palates. We soon became acquainted with a few of the 80,000 litres of wine which were housed in the cave.

All the vats were numbered, indicating a variety of vintages and flavors. Their solid oaken exteriors were covered with a fine film of moisture caused by the wine working inside. One cask, containing 12,000 litres (about 25,000 quarts) had been beautifully embossed with clusters of hand-carved grapes.

We sat at a long oak table in the cool, wine-scented room. The tasting began. The glasses were small, fortunately, or I should not be able to recall so clearly what went on. We sampled numbers 2, 7, 11, 4 and 6. After that I'm not quite sure. I lost track. But each wine had its own subtle bouquet, its distinctive sparkle and flavor. All were white wines and all were delicious.

With closed eyes, glass in hand, and making funny-looking goldfish mouths, M. Obrist and his professional wine tasters could distinguish one wine from another without the slightest hesitation. His father, from whom M. Obrist gains his knowledge, was a judge in a competition at Zurich where European wine experts gathered to sample the best wines in the country. Père Obrist sampled 3,000 wines in 10 days. He is over eighty.

Hand or machine pressing doesn't make much difference in the quality of the wine, we were told. But the shortest possible time between picking and pressing counts a lot. The later the grapes are on the vine, the sweeter the taste, but the vintner runs a race against frost if he leaves them too long. Whole grapes, stems and all, are pressed in huge vats above ground.

Over our heads in the vaulted ceiling were rows of pipes, some pumping new wine into the casks, others taking off the carbon monoxide gas. To completely purify the wine of all dirt and sediment, it is forced through twenty-four thicknesses of white asbestos-like substance. The filtering process leaves the wine a sparkling gold color. Wine is bottled, corked and labelled by hand in the Obrist vignoble or vineyard. You can buy a bottle of this wine anywhere in Switzerland for less than a dollar.

We worked our way through to number 12 vintage and then we went upstairs (wisely in an elevator, installed no doubt for just such as I) and had what our host termed a "picnic." We sat at a flower-decked table on a long terrace commanding a spectacular view of the mountains, and we were served a sumptuous lunch by a white-coated waiter. Our appetites were aided and abetted by wine. After lunch, we drank *marc*, a liqueur made from grape seeds and skins. It had a mealy, musty taste.

We then drove to the commercial wine cellars of the Obrist company at Vevey where bulk wines are produced for lower-priced consumption. Here we saw vats of imported wines which M. Obrist buys to please special clients. The City of Lausanne owns many vineyards and sells its wines at wholesale prices to the highest bidders. The finest of these is the Desaley vintage, which we were to sample later. Once again we disappeared underground, this time to an enormous air-conditioned room where wine vats of glazed tile as well as the familiar oak vats contained one million six hundred thousand litres of wine. Bottles, at the speed of 2,000 an hour, are washed, sterilized and dried on an assembly-line basis.

Sitting And Sipping

Once again, we sat down at the traditional oak table in a room decked with Swiss national emblems, old mottos, a framed poem by Baudelaire dedicated to wine and other mementos reminiscent of the good old days, which in this corner of the world seem to be still here. This is the room where the wine tasters, the customers, the special visitors and the personal friends have been sitting and sipping the Obrist bounty for more than half a century.

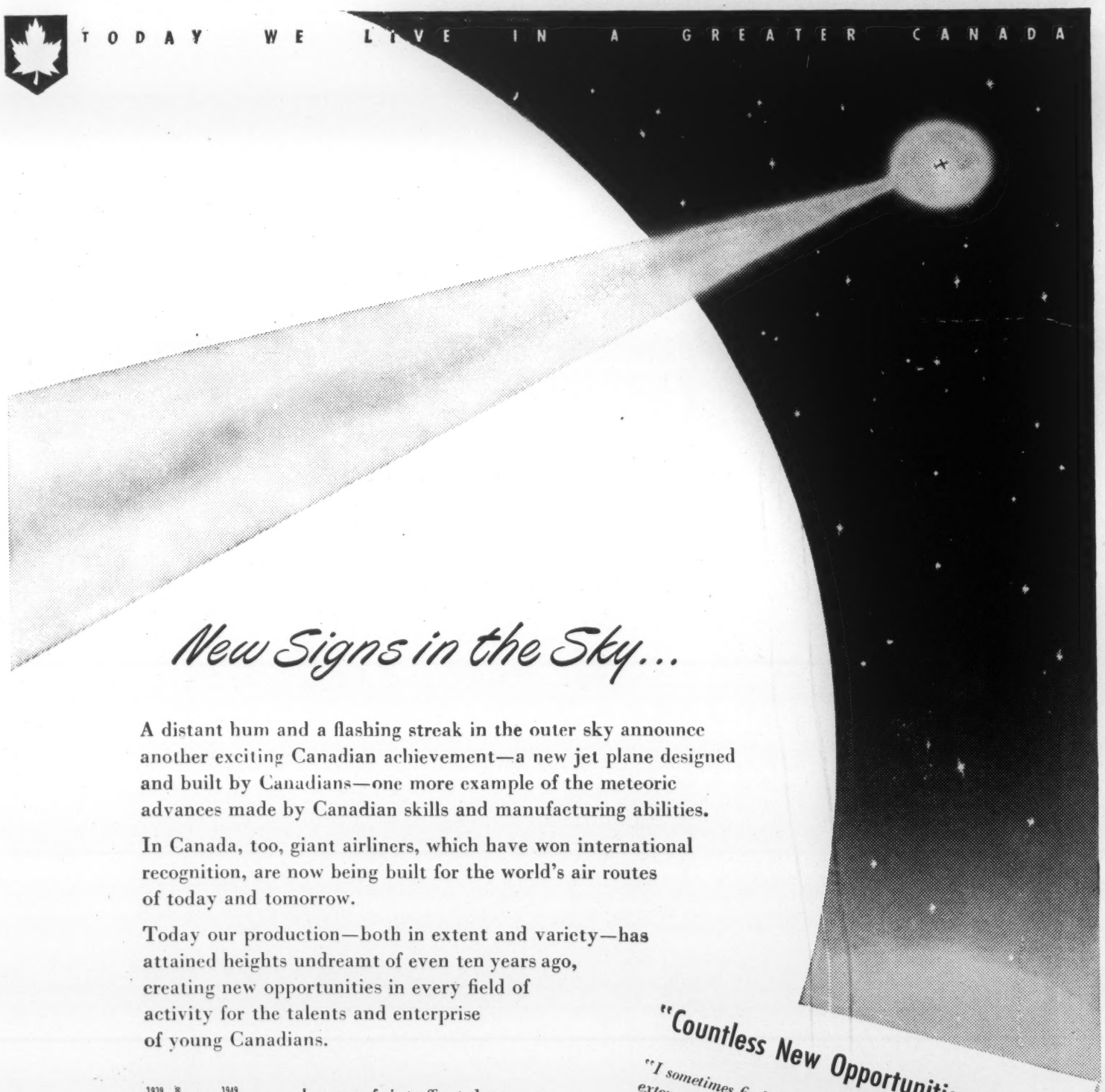
After the tasting had reached the mellow stage, M. Obrist cast a Gallic eye upon me and in a burst of friendship he announced:

"In the name of Canada, mademoiselle, I give you my best!"

He rose, and brushing cobwebs from the face of a wrought-iron alcove, he produced his secret pride, his special joy: a bottle of Johannisberg '43. Its taste was like white satin, as light as air, as delicate as a rose petal, as fragrant as peach blossoms. But it had something else besides: a hundred years of soil and sun, and the work of countless loving hands to bring it to its present degree of perfection. It was pale gold rapture.

As we said a lingering "au revoir" to M. Obrist, the lights of Evian in France across Lake Geneva were twinkling, and the setting sun was painting the tips of the Mont Blanc range with delicate rose. Around us the sights and sound of evening blended with the heady scent of full blown roses bathed in twilight dew. It had been a day of pure enchantment.

TODAY WE LIVE IN A GREATER CANADA

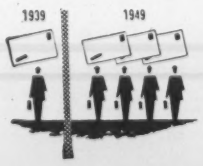


New Signs in the Sky...

A distant hum and a flashing streak in the outer sky announce another exciting Canadian achievement—a new jet plane designed and built by Canadians—one more example of the meteoric advances made by Canadian skills and manufacturing abilities.

In Canada, too, giant airliners, which have won international recognition, are now being built for the world's air routes of today and tomorrow.

Today our production—both in extent and variety—has attained heights undreamt of even ten years ago, creating new opportunities in every field of activity for the talents and enterprise of young Canadians.



Increase of air traffic: today Canada's commercial aircraft carry more than four times the number of passengers and three times the amount of mail they did in 1939.

"Countless New Opportunities..."

"I sometimes find it hard to realize the extent and rapidity of our plant's growth. It has all been based, of course, upon the tremendous expansion of Canadian industry in general, which has created countless new opportunities in every field of activity for the energy and enthusiasm of young Canadians."
—says HARRY J. SEHL of Kitchener.

The development of Sehl Engineering is a typical Canadian success story. Only 14 years ago, Mr. Sehl, with one assistant, began operating a small tool and die shop in Kitchener. Its expansion has been spectacular, with new lines of production added, new departments established and new plants built. Today the company, with 90 employees, is fast becoming one of the leading metal producing concerns in the country.

One of a series presented by

Molson's

to promote a fuller realization by Canadians of Canada's present greatness

THE OTHER PAGE

Mountain Drug Store

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

BECAUSE my valley in the Cascade Mountains, B.C., is so far away from civilization and the corner drug store, my friends fret a great deal about what would happen to me if I were suddenly taken ill or hurt in the woods. I admit that acute appendicitis or a broken leg doesn't make pleasant contemplating, but otherwise—provided that I were not too stricken to crawl outdoors or to my medicine chest—I would have little cause for worry. My remedies are all around me: in the forest, on the hillsides, along river banks and high up near the peaks of almost perpetual snow.

In the early spring I, like the pioneers before me, nibble the young shoots of yellow arum or the first tender green of fireweed stalk and leaf in lieu of a bottled spring tonic. If these are not enough I can look for the young shoots of thimbleberry and salmonberry to put me in shape again after my greenless winter diet. If I eat too many salmonberries when that delicious fruit arrives, then I take "a hair of the dog that bit me" by steeping the bark of that bush into a tea guaranteed to cure any indigestion. The Indians used the root of wild onion after they had been feasting on camass; while ginger and Oregon grape are also excellent cures for flatulency.

I am still trying to discover the name of the plant which the Ojibways used to cure a neighbor of mine during a 'flu epidemic. He was so ill, he told me, that his "head just wobbled back and forth on his neck." The Indians placed him in a tub of hot water to which they had added pine tree extract, putting a cloth over his head so he could inhale the fumes. Then they gave him a tea concocted from the root of a plant which resembled the wild parsnip—although not, of course, poisonous as that is—but the name of which they refused to tell him. They claimed that there were no deaths from 'flu when this was used in time—and it certainly cured Bill, who is hale and hearty at eighty-six.

Achilles used milfoil or yarrow, with its fern-like leaves, to heal the wounds of his warriors at the siege of Troy. All down through the ages it has figured in the folk-lore of the countryside as a cure for everything from love sickness to toothache. When I discovered that it is used in Sweden as a substitute for hops, I mourned for its classic past of love philter and restoring unguent. But I do not need to depend only on yarrow for the healing of my own cuts and ulcers. Oregon grape will do as well, while the grated stalks of false Solomon's seal, wild onion or the grated root of fireweed make fine poultices. Heal-all, when crushed and mixed with grease to form an ointment is splendid for bruises and sores of all kinds. The crushed flowers of elder mixed with oil make a most cooling salve for the burns and cuts received in this hot and hurried world.

Baneberry, alum root and mountain dock can all be used as astringents. Laxatives and cathartics are many and varied—cascara, wild cherry bark, milkweed and dogbane roots among them—while the fruit of the blue elderberry acts as an aperient and is especially useful in dosing children. I can find three perspirants near my cabin: columbine, milkweed and yarrow. I have tried the last two and they certainly work! Milkweed is really splendid for pulmonary disorders, and so is liquorice and several of the teas with which our grandmothers used to dose their families.

All the teas I use myself come from the wilderness: ginger, camomile, sage, Labrador, fireweed, dandelion root, violet, elderflower and clover. Another Grecian namesake which often grows beside milfoil in my valley is wild mint, called after the Grecian nymph who was fabled to have been changed into that plant. The pioneers made peppermint tea from its leaves—oil is now extracted from them commercially—and so, when the dark winter days arrive, do I. The delicate green liquid in a pale yellow cup never fails to bring spring to my dining-table. The flavor resembles the blossom tea of China and is, in my opinion, infinitely preferable to the black variety.

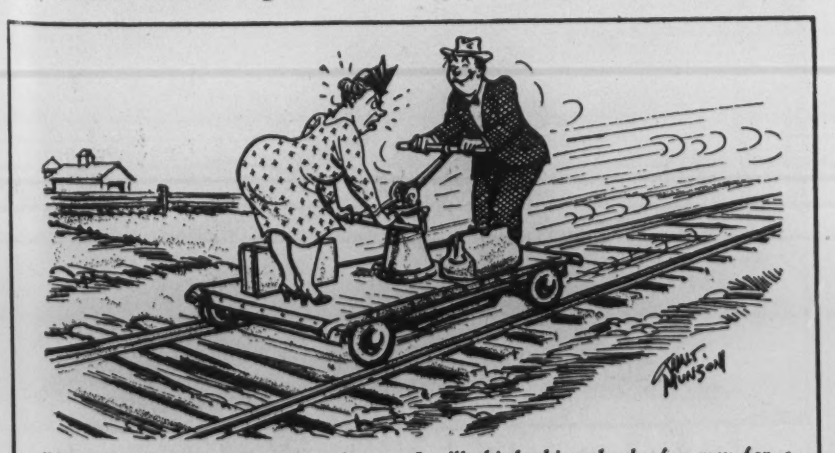
Milfoil was also used as an energizer, although the mountain air keeps me in such fine shape that I have had no use for it. It was found that the leaves of yellow wood sorrel had the highest vitamin content of any green vegetable, which perhaps explains why they were used for certain types of skin disease in the old days. Oxalic acid is also extracted from this plant. Pacific dogwood bark makes an excellent substitute for quinine and the journals of explorers and pioneers give it high praise in treatment of malaria.

Rattlesnake plantain was used—you may have guessed it!—as a cure for snake bite, and the white mottled leaves, when divided by rubbing between thumb and forefinger, were placed over cuts and bruises with the raw side down. Heal-all for quinsy, onions for croup, burdock for blood disorders, Solomon's seal for rheumatism, milkweed or the inner bark of the elder as an emetic were some of the other remedies used in the old days and which I would have no hesitation in using now if I needed them. Columbine was found excellent for certain kidney disorders, while the Indians used to sprinkle the seeds of larkspur on the head to overcome hair lice. Larkspur also produces a drug which is used in place of aconite. Pipsissewa, mountain valerian and speedwell have been used as medicines in Europe for centuries but although all three grow close to my cabin I have never tried them and so cannot vouch for their effectiveness.

But medicines are not the only things I can buy—with patient search and exercise—in my wilderness drug store. The boiled bulbs of bear grass make an effective soap and the leaves of the wild syringa can be used, though not so successfully, for the same purpose. Oil extracted from wild ginger now goes into the making of perfume, and this plant was also thought by the Indians to be a cure for sterility. Goldenrod produces not only sneezes but also a fine yellow dye, although that obtained from the twigs and bark of Oregon grape is judged superior in both quality and color.

My store has been a most up-to-date one for centuries. Long before city shops branched out into lines far removed from drugs, the Indians and pioneers could "buy" the shoots of ocean spray and saskatoon bush for arrow shafts, syringa shoots for arrows and the stems for bows—although yew wood was always considered better for the last-named. Crabapple wood makes the finest wedges obtainable and it was these—plus stone axes and hammers—that the Coast Indians used for splitting from cedar trees the long planks which went into the construction of their houses. The wood of the Pacific dogwood was employed by the pioneers in the making of their much-needed bobbins, shuttles and mallet heads. Kinnikinnick leaves were used as tobacco as also were smoking mixtures containing hemlock gum, spruce bark, spice-bush bark and red dogwood bark. Pioneer children delighted in the whistles and pop-guns made from elder wood and our children would enjoy them as much today if they were fonder of making their own playthings than buying manufactured toys.

So, you see, although I am many miles away from so-called civilization, I have everything I need right around me. Food, fuel, shelter and clothing are said to be the prime requisites of man. The first three give me no trouble at all, but I'll admit that the last would be a bit of a problem. Yet it could be solved if absolutely necessary although the result would certainly startle the easily-shocked citizens of Anytown.



"Suppose we DID miss our train . . . I still think this a heck of a way for a railroad man to start out on a vacation!"

—*L & N Magazine*

• •

THE TRAVELLER'S RETURN

WAS your trip superb? By rail and plane
Did you cover some fascinating terrain?
My questions so eager are merely a sign
That I'm bursting to tell you all about mine!

MAY RICHSTONE

"FOR HIMSELF"

(The many friends of the late Professor Alexander Macphail of Queen's University will recognize, we think, the very accent of his voice in this beautiful tribute paid to him in the *Queen's Quarterly* by his close associate and fellow-worker for a quarter of a century, the retired head of the English Department.)

THIS is the place, you said:
Do you like it? The summer sun
Warmed us; grass and trees
Green-glowed; the mellow bees,
Droning their low burdoun,
Drifted among the dead . . .
The well of silence filled,
The day stilled.

Now in winter cold
As you turn to that place,
Tired of being old,
And folk of your stoic race
Follow for the end,
Again I seem to hear
The voice of my friend:
Do you like it?—Ah, Sandy dear,
Who knew how to live, and die,
How shall I reply?

GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

EATON'S

The Conical Turban . . . skims back from the brow . . . cleaves to the head . . . cups the ears . . . is dramatized by trims as exciting as exclamation points. The Hattie Carnegie original sketched is representative of the Autumn collection of little hats now at

EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 30, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Unions To Include Welfare Plans In Contracts With Employers

BY A. ANDRAS

Unions are seeking to bargain for old age and disability pensions, group life insurance, and accident weekly cash benefits as well as group medical care for their families. In stating the union case in this development, A. Andras, Assistant Research Director for the Canadian Congress of Labor, argues that the cost of these plans represents merely another way of expressing wage payments. If the plans were not included then the specific wage asked would have to be higher. The unions believe that any condition of employment which affects their members should be subject to collective bargaining; they include welfare plans as one of these conditions. Mr. Andras points out that the pension or welfare scheme is not necessarily a costly burden or a competitive handicap.

TO THE MAN who works for pay, there is no more desirable form of security than the regular weekly pay cheque. Steady work and good wages, these are the fulfilment of the industrial worker's basic aspirations. But even when plenty of work is to be had and wages are going up, there are bound to be unforeseeable breaks in employment. Illness and accidents, not to say industrial breakdowns and acts of God, all get in the way. Then there is old age, which, with some employers, starts as early as 45.

Something has been done about it. There is workmen's compensation: there is unemployment insurance; there are old age pensions—of a sort. But what if the worker or a member of his family comes down with the grippe? What if he gets knocked down by a motor car? What if at 60 he is too young to die, too old to work, and too young to get a pension? So far, Canada has failed to give a meaningful answer to any of these questions.

Naturally all workers want security but the organized worker is in a particularly advantageous position to make his wants known and to go about filling them. Whether for good or ill (and it is probably something of both), this is an age in which the individual finds his greatest strength in collective action. Hence the labor union, the veterans' organization, the farm organization, the professional society. As Solomon Barkin, the C.I.O. textile union's research director, has put it: "groups rather than individuals are the primary units of influence and action in changing dynamic society."

All of this adds up to an explanation for the unions' current campaign to bring pension and welfare plans into their agreements with employers. Frustrated for the time being in their hopes of getting social security through government action, they are turning to methods with which they are most familiar and which are in fact the very essence of their existence: economic action and collective bargaining. This is in effect a re-emphasis of the economic function of trade unionism.

Precise Terms

In more precise terms, the unions are seeking to bargain for old age and disability pensions, group life insurance and accident weekly cash benefits, and group medical, surgical and hospital care for their members and families. These things cost money? Of course. But they are merely another way of expressing a wage payment. All the unions are saying is "give us so much and so much in cash wages, the rest in insurance benefits." As a matter of fact, some unions at least are not asking for any of these welfare items specifically, except perhaps for retirement annuities. They are asking for a wage increase with which to go shopping for a "package" of benefits; the more successful the bargaining, the more the "package" will contain.

Not that there is anything particularly new in all this. In the United States, it is estimated that some 3,000,000 workers are covered by such schemes obtained through collective bargaining. In Canada, the clothing trades unions in particular have for a good many years now bargained for and established increasingly comprehensive welfare plans. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Toronto, for example, administer jointly with the employers' association a scheme which provided for $500 life insurance; weekly sickness and non-occupational accident benefits up to 13 weeks at $15 a week for men and $10 for women; hospitalization under a Blue Cross contract; and surgical benefits up to $150. All of this, incidentally, is paid for by the employers out of a three per cent levy on payrolls.

Late in 1947, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics made a survey of pension and welfare plans among industrial firms in Canada normally employing fifteen or more employees. On the basis of the returns, it found that of somewhat less than 2,000,000 workers on their payrolls, roughly 630,000 were covered by pension plans, almost the same number by group life insurance, about 300,000 by cash benefits for medical and hospital services, about 230,000 by medical care services and 450,000 by hospital care services. (There would, of course, be a good deal of duplication in these figures.)

Little Headway

The unions are thus not doing much more than hastening and expanding a well-defined process, one almost inevitable in a country which has made so singularly little headway in social security legislation by comparison with Great Britain, New Zealand, the Scandinavian countries and others. Such steps are bound to be taken either by employers as part of their personnel policy, by labor organizations on behalf of their members, or by the two parties in common recognition of the need.

Not to be overlooked is the determination to broaden the area of collective bargaining. The unions believe that any condition of employment which affects their members should be subject to collective bargaining. The history of collective bargaining bears this out. The old-time agreements contained hardly more than rates of pay and hours of work. They have over a period of years developed into elaborate documents taking in almost every phase of factory life. If an agreement can (and does) include wages, hours, work quotas, holidays, vacations, rest periods, seniority, sick leave, grievance procedure, safety precautions, plant rules, apprenticeship, and a host of other provisions, why not pensions and welfare plans? It is merely another step in the progress of bicameral industrial government. The unions argue further that in any event the payments made under such schemes are merely deferred wages and thereby also a matter for collective bargaining.

It is just as well to recognize at this point that not all employers inaugurate these schemes out of purely quixotic motives. As often as not, the purpose is either to forestall union organization or to wean workers' loyalty from the union. Union leaders would be less than human, and unions lacking in the institutional instinct for survival, if they do not react accordingly. Few organizations willingly commit suicide.

But, assuming good faith on the part of the employer, is the pension or welfare scheme really a costly burden and a competitive handicap? Not necessarily so. This is what the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company of New York has had to say in its *Pension Bulletin*:

"Some time ago the United States Public Health Service demonstrated that spending $8.00 a year per employee on a health plan yielded a return of $12.—, or 150% per year per employee . . .

"*Employee efficiency*: . . . It has been demonstrated that under such a plan:

"*The employee* maintains himself in better physical condition and runs less risk of loss of time from work. The fact that he does not have to worry about paying medical expenses for himself and his dependents results in increased efficiency and the improvement of his goodwill toward his employer.

"*The employer* gains through a reduction in absenteeism, through the improvement in employee relations, by the reduction of labor turnover, and by having his employees in better physical condition. The costs of production decrease because of the employees' higher efficiency . . ."

The argument in favor of pension plans is not dissimilar. One effect of these plans is to reduce turnover, always an important consideration in maintaining plant efficiency. Another is to enable the employer to dispense with the services of long service employees in a way which will not reflect adversely on his reputation. This in turn provides regular channels for advancement of younger employees, thereby stimulating plant morale. Last, but not least, Canadian income tax laws make fairly generous provisions to encourage their inauguration by employers.

Nonetheless, the demand by unions for these plans is being resisted by employers. In the steel and automobile industries particularly, employers are showing an intransigence unusual even for them. This is partly due to their antipathy to unions, partly to what may described as social inertia. For the most part, however, it is due to a disinclination to lay out the money required for pensions, medical and hospital care and the like.

In the United States, Phil Murray of the C.I.O. and the Steelworkers, and Walter Reuther of the Automobile Workers are spearheading the drive for social security measures within the contract. Worlds apart in temperament and outlook, they are nevertheless united in this objective. In Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labor as a whole is committed to the same kind of program. Inevitably, because the corporate structure of our industry and of our unions is so largely continental, this is a matter which is going to disregard the forty-ninth parallel. When it comes to a head, it will happen in Canada and in the United States without very much of a time lag between them.

It may resolve itself in various ways. Labor and management may embark on a series of economy-shaking struggles; an industry-wide strike in steel was only narrowly averted in the United States and awaits the results of a presidential fact-finding committee. There may be some compromise arrangement, which is what collective bargaining generally results in. Or there may well be a marked intensification of political action by the unions. There may, in fact, be a combination of all of these.

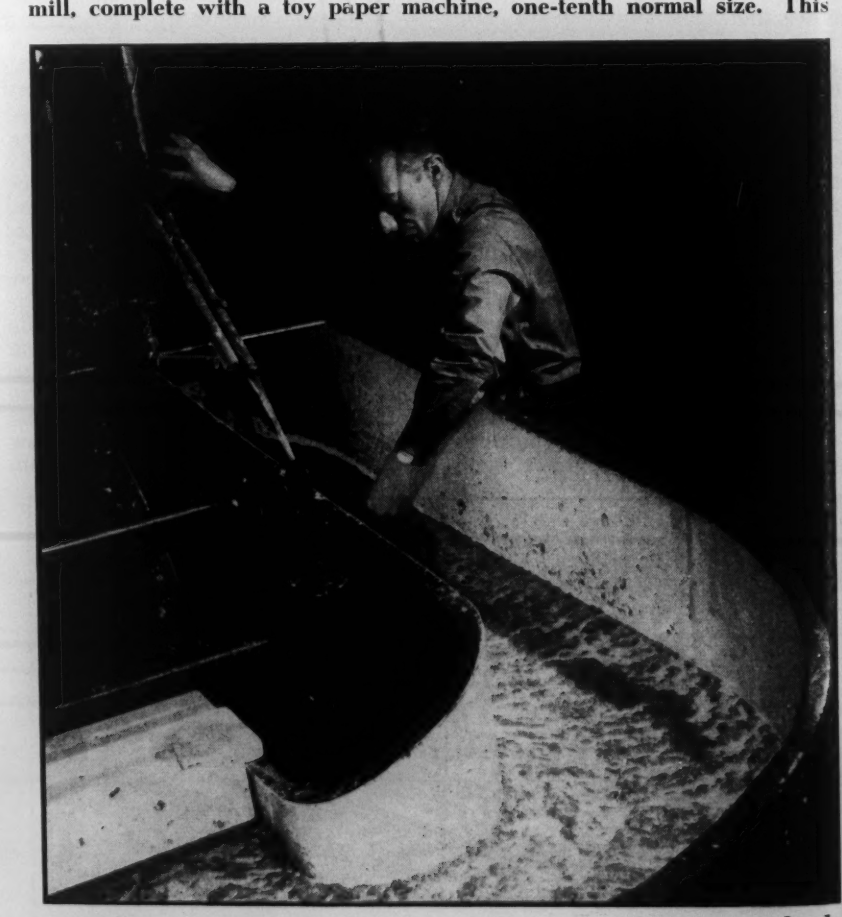
THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Business Angle, which customarily appears on this page, will be resumed on Mr. Richards' return from vacation.

Toy Mill Aids Paper Firms

Trees, logs, pulp and then paper! This industry, Canada's largest source of export dollars, sponsors, with McGill University, one of the finest industrial research centres in Canada, the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada. Here in Montreal, 25 scientists investigate every-

thing from sylviculture to the development of intricate instruments, assisted by 30 post-graduate students who come from every province and some from overseas. In the basement is a miniature pulp and paper mill, complete with a toy paper machine, one-tenth normal size. This



is used in the experimental production of paper made from new kinds of pulp or from hitherto unused types of trees. Pictures show: (1) a finished roll of paper being removed from the miniature machine; (2) wood being placed in baby mechanical grinder; (3) operation of beater.

U.S. Financiers Are Blocked By B.C. Railroad Subsidy

By MICHAEL YOUNG

Railroad construction in British Columbia is part of the industrial development scheme of the province. The extension of the Pacific Great Eastern line from Quesnel to Prince George is an important phase of this. The American government, and also a group of American financiers, have been interested in the P.G.E., but their plans for the line and for further rail developments in B.C. do not dovetail with those of the B.C. government. The $1,250,000 subsidy from Ottawa has enabled the B.C. government to extend the P.G.E. without American assistance.

THE $1,250,000 assistance offered British Columbia by the federal government for the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway may have repercussions in Washington. It may also have given an unpleasant jolt to some private financial interests in the United States.

A week before the announcement from Ottawa of the federal grant, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee backed a move to build a 1,200 mile railroad to link Alaska with the United States through Canada. American interest in this project has been alive for some time; a similar proposal passed the U.S. senate last year, but the House of Representatives didn't get around to approving it.

The proposal authorizes Mr. Truman to cooperate with the Canadian government in setting up plans for a railroad running from Prince George, B.C. to Fairbanks, Alaska. The necessary funds would come out of the American national defence budget. Its service in time of war would be the prime consideration.

The assistance from Ottawa will enable the B.C. government to complete the 83 mile stretch between Quesnel and Prince George. In Washington, then, it would appear that the green light from B.C. on the proposal for further extension would start construction of a railroad which, linking with the P.G.E., would connect Fairbanks and Seattle.

Buy P.G.E.

Interest in the P.G.E. has not been confined to American government circles. A financial group reportedly led by Willis T. Bacheller, Seattle City Engineer and promoter of large undertakings in western U.S., has not only been offering to buy the P.G.E. from the British Columbia government, but has also been exerting considerable pressure on premier Johnson and his cabinet to induce them to sell. The interest of this group has apparently been stimulated by the defence plans of the U.S. government, since the expansion of the line from Prince George to Fairbanks at American government expense would enhance the value of the Pacific Great Eastern line which now runs from Vancouver to Quesnel.

These American financial interests were able to exert a great deal of pressure on the B.C. government to sell. Prince George and other Cariboo communities were eager to see the line extended from Quesnel to Prince George. The Americans claimed that the only obstacle in the way of the extension was the refusal of the British Columbia government to sell the P.G.E.

But the Americans gave less publicity to the fact that at the price they were willing to pay, they expected not only the P.G.E., but also substantial timber grants for pulpwood and logging operations around Prince George and rights on hydro sites. Sizeable land grants and a number of other potential industrial areas were also envisaged in their scheme.

Communities in northern British Columbia and in northwestern Alberta have looked to improvements in transportation facilities to stimulate the growth of these potentially very rich territories. The singsong of the U.S. financial interests was eagerly heard there, and pressure on the B.C. government from these areas began to be exerted.

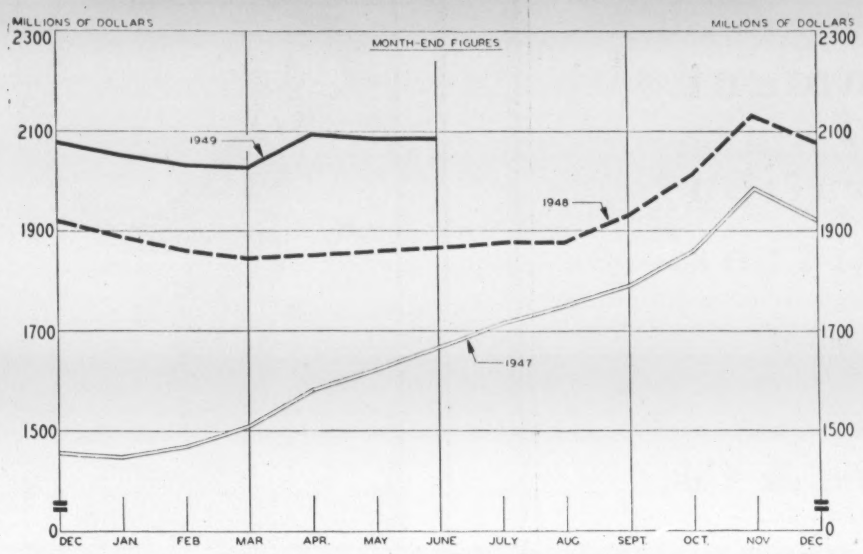
The government of British Columbia, however, does not look with favor on the long term leasing or the sale of the province's natural resources. The U.S. government interest in the line is primarily military, and the American financial group is apparently interested in short term profits. Neither of these coincide with the long term economic interest of B.C.

Whatever U.S. government interest has developed in the Pacific Great Eastern Railway seems to be connected with hemisphere defence. But the interest of Canada, the west in particular, lies more in the economic developments which would accompany the extension of the line. The extension from Quesnel to Prince George is important because it gives a Pacific rail outlet for the rich Peace River country. It will increase land values in the north and will stimulate settlement.

If American assistance, either from the government or private interests were to be accepted, then American wishes as to how the line would be used, and where it would go, would have to be respected. It is possible that American and Canadian ambitions for the railroad would dovetail, but they might not.

The development of northeastern British Columbia awaits only improvements in transportation facilities, but Premier Johnson was apparently unwilling to place the economic future of these areas in hands whose owners were more interested in Alaska or in short term profits. The federal government seems to have been of the same mind in granting the province a $1,250,000 subsidy for the extension of the P.G.E.

CHARTERED BANK LENDING



The Bank of Canada in its current *Statistical Summary* has graphed the volume of chartered bank loans to the Canadian public, month-by-month for the past three years. Figures up till the end of June show a different pattern for 1949 than for '48 and '47. The continuous growth in loan value in 1947 indicated inflationary pressure. 1949 shows an upward jog in April.

This is not the first time that the federal government has assisted a province in important economic developments. A parallel case was when Ottawa gave assistance to the Ontario government for the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. In British Columbia as in Ontario the grant has not been considered a hand out, but federal assistance in a provincial enterprise which will benefit the whole economy.

• •

Liechtenstein Taxes Attract Companies

By L. W. PHELPS-ORION

In Liechtenstein there are as many companies as there are inhabitants. This tiny monarchy offers such inviting tax conditions that companies from all over the world are registered there. The country is also sanctuary for runaway Germans and fugitives from behind the iron curtain. Below, factors in this unusual economic structure are described.

IN A "Happy Valley" in the heart of Europe, a diplomatic haven where there is no income tax—runaway Germans and even fugitives from behind the Iron Curtain can obtain all the immunities of Swiss citizenship and still have the lawyers leave them some change.

The only German-speaking monarchy in the world, Liechtenstein is technically one of Europe's last sovereignties, a Ruritanian principality on the Upper Rhine, wedged between Switzerland and Austria. In practice, the main street of its toy capital, Vaduz, is lined with the offices of over forty concerns who offer extensive facilities for naturalization, company registration, tax avoidance and other concessions.

On their index-files are the names of British, North American, French and South African companies, fugitives from tax demands. Liechtenstein, in fact, is already an outsize problem for the international jurists.

Picture to yourself an Alpine valley twelve miles long by five wide studded with palatial modernist chalets and bungalows. Goat-tracks have become motoring roads bordered by gardens and Hollywood homes, and humdrum farming sights and smells have been banished into an unimportant inner valley. The gardens are glowing with tulips from Holland and roses from France. All the Liechtenstein hotels, including the guest-house purchased by Rudolph Hess's wife, are stuffed with new exiles.

One of the Vaduz legal fraternity boasted to me that he represents over two thousand foreign companies. The crux of the matter is that Liechtenstein enjoys a postal and customs union with Switzerland, a convenient arrangement by which the Swiss do all the work and the Liechtensteiners take the profits, but remain politically independent.

Investigators into international cartels already know how richly Liechtenstein has profited by drawing up her own company laws. Even before the war, English, American, French, Dutch, Belgian and South African trusts representing a capital of about $8,000,000,000 had invested in Liechtenstein holdings. None of their lawyers could have considered his desk complete without the lawbook, a handbook to tax avoidance, written by none other than lank-haired Dr. Joseph Hoop, the Liechtenstein Prime Minister.

Joint-stock companies may be founded in Liechtenstein without any stock holder, without act of publication and with no liability for fees or duties. The shares may be in any currency and the registration in any language. Subsidiary companies may be formed in all parts of the world, a stratagem that makes a cross-check on concealed funds all but impossible.

The only proviso is that every company must appoint a Leichtenstein lawyer as its legal representative.

The sole levied tax is one on capital, ranging from one to one-tenth per thousand on cash and share assets. A lump annual contribution, ranging from $40 a year for not more than 40 years, may however be paid in its place. Liechtensteiners recently built themselves a brand new parliament building, two new swimming pools and started an old age pension fund on the proceeds of one year's contributions.

At the gleaming new Liechtenstein post office every postage stamp means increased revenue — special stamp issues bought by collectors help to balance the budget.

Ironed out into published statistics, Liechtenstein's revenue shows a surplus, but the statistics have always veiled the steadily growing number of foreign foundations and investments. Publication of figures relating to companies ceased long ago when the number registered had risen to 2,500.

It is said that Liechtenstein today has more corporations than inhabitants. Vaduzers shrug their shoulders. Until 1919, Liechtenstein was in the Austrian customs union and used Austrian currency, but as soon as the burghers got wind of Versailles, they hurriedly jumped into the Swiss customs ambit. Today they carefully watch the flow of Marshall Aid funds, sure and certain that there must be legal loopholes somewhere to bring just a few of these dollars home to Liechtenstein.

1 Reason why

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Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of Fifteen cents (15c) per share for the quarter ending 30th September, 1949, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 1st October, 1949, to shareholders of record 2nd September, 1949.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 17th, 1949.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1949, payable 15th October, 1949, to shareholders of record 15th September, 1949.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 17th, 1949.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

TOTAL revenues of the government of Canada for the month of July amounted to $204.8 million, compared with $219.0 million for the same month last year. Total expenditures for the month were $153.8 million, an amount almost identical with the corresponding figure for July, 1948.

Non-budgetary expenditures—outlays for loans, advances and investments—amounted to $79.4 million in the first four months of the current fiscal year, compared with similar outlays of $82.0 million in the same period a year ago.

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Canadian labor income in May amounted to $619,000,000 showing an increase of $12,000,000 over the preceding month and an increase of $49,000,000 over May last year according to the monthly estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

•

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on August 12 amounted to 46,428,000 pounds. This compares with last year's total of 29,498,000 pounds.

•

Total stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions on July 31—the end of the 1948-49 crop year—were 98.7 million bushels. Of this less than 70,000 bushels were held in the United States. This total compares with a revised estimate for July 31 last year of 77.7 million bushels of which 35,000 were held in the United States.

•

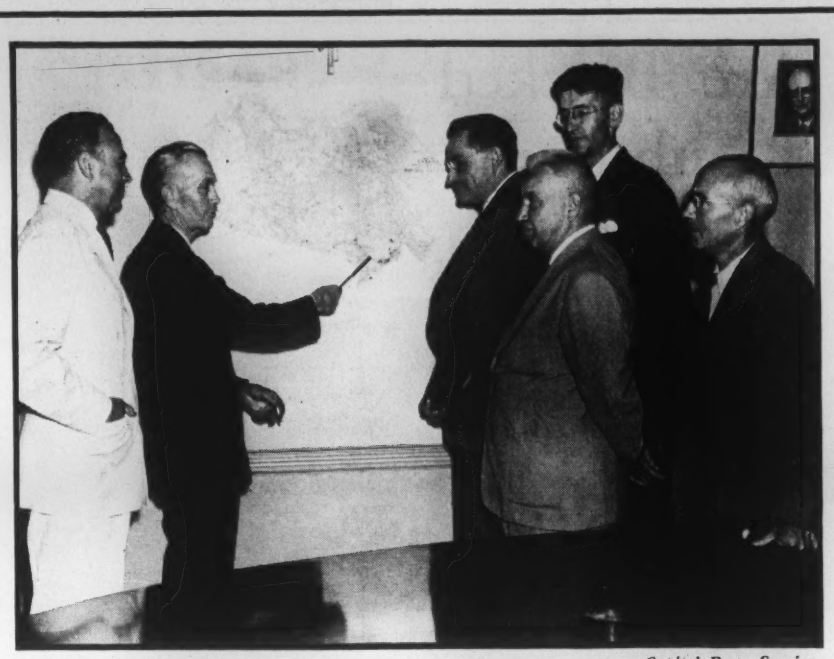
Dollar sales of wholesalers were 7 per cent higher in June than in the same month last year, and 2 per cent above the dollar volume for May this year. These figures are according to returns submitted to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 369 wholesalers representing nine lines of trade.

•

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of June amounted to 370,800. This is a decrease of 14 per cent from the figure for the preceding month, but is four per cent above last year's corresponding total.

•

Department store sales declined 8 per cent during the week ending August 13 compared with the corresponding week last year. These preliminary figures show all regions in Canada participating in the decline except Saskatchewan which was up one per cent, and Alberta which was unchanged.



—Capital Press Service

SOME MEMBERS of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations' Conference on the conservation and utilization of resources now being held at Lake Success, are shown above. Left to right, Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Special Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. G. C. Monture, G. Tunstell, A. Ignatieff—all of the Department of Mines and Resources—and S. R. N. Hodgins of the Department of Agriculture.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Dividends Are Climbing In 1949 From Canada's Metal Mines

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH 10 MORE companies paying dividends, and the mine holding companies nearly tripling their payments, dividend disbursements by Canadian metal mines in the first six months of 1949 exceeded those for the similar period of last year by slightly over 20 per cent. The distributions to the end of June amounted to $58,776,670, as compared with $48,705,918 returned to shareholders in the corresponding half of 1948, and $37,374,790 in 1947. Further, the uptrend is continuing, and mining companies contributed $18,192,912 to the July total of all Canadian dividend payments ($41,508,946), which smashed all previous monthly records. The mine disbursements last month compare with $17,799,876 for July, 1948, and $12,069,911 two years ago. Mine holding companies had the largest increase for the first half of the current year, increasing payments to $1,194,423, as against $418,019 in the comparable period in 1948, and $1,131,932 for the full 12 months. Base metal mines again moved upward with a gain of almost 20 per cent, while distributions by the gold producers for the six months climbed 18 per cent. Base metal payments of $47,826,497 compared with $40,066,211, while those of the golds were $9,755,750 for the half year, against $8,221,658 in the same period last year and $8,447,184 in 1947.

•

The number of Canadian mining companies mailing out dividend cheques to their shareholders jumped to 51 in the first six months of the current year compared with 41 in the first half of 1948. Ten base metal mines last year were in the dividend paying group as against 12 so far in 1949, while the gold list moved up to 32 from 28. Mine holding companies in the dividend list were seven this year, whereas last year only four paid dividends in the first six months. Goldale Mines was the only absentee from the payers. In this group Mining Corporation of Canada made its first distribution since 1929, amounting to 15 cents per share. Other companies to make payments this year, but absent in the first half of last year were Lake Dufault Mines, Mica Company and Quebec Manitou Mines. Proprietary Mines, with income mainly derived from dividends received from Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, stood out with the return to shareholders of $275,844 this year, as compared with $82,783 in the same period last year.

•

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada continued to easily maintain the leadership with dividend payments of $19,657,974, an increase of $4,657,974 over the first half of last year, but it should be noted that the gain was approximately half of that made in the same period of 1948. Base metal mines to make their initial payments during the first half of 1949 were New Calumet Mines and Base Metals Mining Corporation. Golden Manitou paid its first dividend in the last half of 1948. No decreases were shown in the base metal producers, and such companies as Noranda, Falconbridge, Waite Amulet, Normetal and Granby Consolidated stepped up their payments. In the golds, Kerr-Addison was outstanding with payments amounting to $1,277,181, against $425,727 in the like period last year. Increases were also made by Sigma, Lamaque, Coniaurum, O'Brien, Chesterville and Sheep Creek. Cochenour Willans and Matachewan Consolidated made payments in the first half of this year, but not in the first six months last year. Bralorne, Sullivan Consolidated, and Broulan, missing from the dividend paying list for a number of years made their re-appearance. Declines in payments were shown by Dome Mines, Sylvanite, Wright-Hargreaves and Young Davidson, while Atkinson Dredge and Madsen Red Lake did not appear, the latter having suspended dividends last year to carry out the mill expansion program. McIntyre Porcupine continued to lead the golds with disbursements for the first half of 1949 amounting to $1,603,980, the same as paid in the first half of 1948.

•

A deal has been concluded whereby O'Leary Malartic Mines has sold to Noranda Mines a group of 32 claims at Antoinette Lake, McKenzie township, Chibougamau district. The terms involve a total payment of $50,000 cash (an initial payment of $5,000 has been made) and a 20 per cent interest in a company to be formed by Noranda should the deal go through to completion. Noranda has already moved a crew in to the property on which an important looking discovery of both base and precious metals was made early last month. The offer to purchase followed sampling by the Noranda field staff and an inspection trip to the property by its chief geologist. O'Leary field crews have been moved to an adjoining group on which zinc mineralization occurs. By September 1, 1950, Noranda has the option of paying a further sum of $10,000, and the final payment of $35,000 by September 1, 1951. When final payment is made, which can be prior to due date, a company with 3,000,000-share capital is to be formed, with 600,000 shares to be issued in payment. O'Leary will receive 500,000 and the prospectors 100,000 shares. Noranda will take 1,400,000 shares for the money expended and work accomplished to time of incorporation. The remaining 1,000,000 shares will be optioned to Noranda at $1 per share.

•

An offer has been made by Lamaque Mining Co. to shareholders of Beacon Mining Co. and of Bartec Mining Co. to purchase all or any of their shares at 20 cents and 10 cents per share respectively. Lamaque Mining Co. is the operating subsidy of Lamaque Gold Mines, controlled by Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, and both Bartec and Beacon are also controlled by Teck-Hughes. If Lamaque Mining acquires 50 per cent or more of the issued stock of Beacon funds will be advanced for development of the property. It is reported Teck-Hughes will accept the offer.

•

At the Lynn Lake nickel-copper property of Sherritt Gordon Mines, 120 miles north of Sherridon, where the company's old copper-zinc-gold-silver mine is approaching the finish of its productive life, the "A" shaft was completed in the second quarter of the current year, and lateral work commenced on the 1,000-foot level. The north drift was put out to cut the "A" and "C" orebodies, and the south drift driven out to the "E" body, will eventually reach the "B" orebody. The "A" orebody was reached before the middle of July with the crosscut and lateral development started. The intention is to push work beyond the orebody to permit the establishment of a diamond drilling station from which to probe for extensions below the 1,000-foot level, and tentative plans call for drilling to a depth of 2,000 feet from surface. Drilling in recent weeks has given excellent results, and substantially increased previous reserves, though existence of ore to the 1,000-foot horizon had been previously known. The deep drilling of the "A" orebody should be started

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CANADA WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared the following Dividends:

CLASS "A" COMMON

$1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of September, 1949, out of the amount previously set aside on the 14th of February, 1949, to Shareholders of record at August 31st, 1949.

CLASS "B" COMMON

An interim dividend of 50 cents per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of September, 1949, to Shareholders of record August 31st, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, August 11, 1949.

shortly and will be keenly watched with expectations of a considerable expansion in the ore reserve tonnage. The first deep holes will fan out down to 1,500 feet or so, and will be followed by a second series down to the depth of 2,000 feet. The bigger dimensions of orebody at the 1,000-foot level, and the higher nickel content at depth encourage officials in their anticipation of fine results in the coming weeks. The pilot mill at Lynn Lake is operating in a satisfactory manner and has been handling ore from the "A" orebody for some time.

•

Indications of an improvement in conditions in the gold mining industry are becoming more apparent and financing offers are reported reaching a number of the inactive gold mining projects. One of the first of several promising properties, which has had underground development, to plan resumption of operations is Norbenite Malartic Mines, Vassan and Malartic townships, Quebec. A reorganization is planned, which will wipe out an existing loan through issue of shares of the proposed new company, and the placing of sufficient funds in the treasury to carry out further underground development. A basis of one new for four old shares is being considered, and the new company would be capitalized at 4,000,000 shares. An offer has been received to place $100,000 in the treasury under firm commitment for 500,000 shares, with an option to be granted on another 1,000,000 shares at prices ranging from 25 to 50 cents per share. In former operations, suspended early in 1948, development of four levels to a depth of 540 feet outlined an estimated 600,000 tons of ore grading just over $6 per ton. It was stated at that time that results were sufficient to warrant a mill of 500 tons' daily capacity.

•

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. reports net earnings of $6,854,687, or $2.49 per share, for the six months ended June 30. This compares with $7,591,950, or $2.75 per share, in the similar period of last year. Tons of ore milled totalled 923,820 against 930,683 in the six months' period ended June 30, 1948.

•

New Calumet Mines, on Calumet Island on the Ottawa River, which commenced production just over six years ago, completed expansion of mill capacity early this month to 800 tons per day, which rate is expected to be reached in a month or so, as soon as new stoping sections are prepared underground. The mill is presently treating 700 tons daily as compared with the previous capacity of around 550 tons. The company's earning position has been aided by the recent improvement in metals prices, and at the new rate profits should run between $40,000 to $45,000 monthly. Zinc is the company's principal output with lead to a lesser degree, and gold and silver. June operating profit, before taxes and write-offs, was estimated at $31,535, and July profit at around $20,000. Mine developments are progressing satisfactorily.

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FOREST PRODUCTS SURVEYS
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NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1949, payable on October 15, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 40

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half (1½c) cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds October 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, August 17th, 1949.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

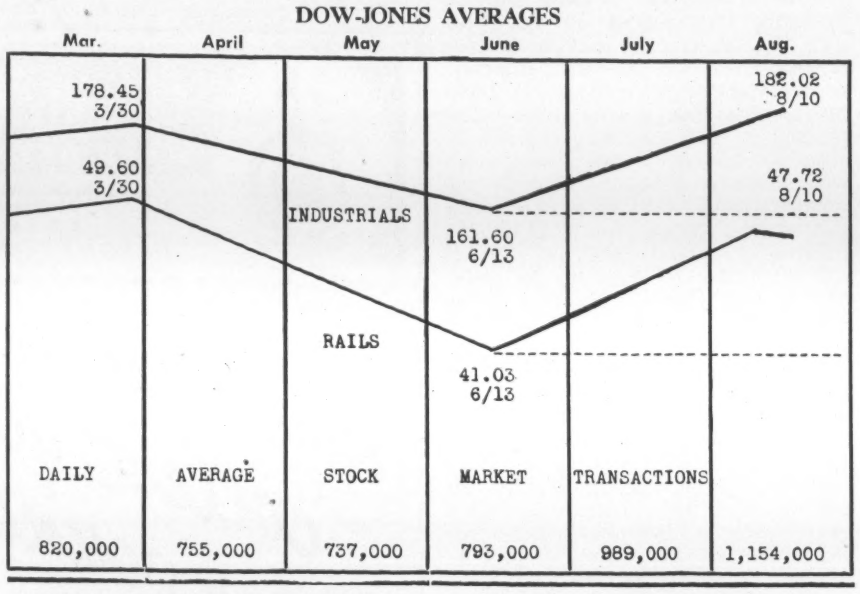
By Haruspex

FAVORABLY priced in terms of earnings and yields, common stocks are now benefiting from some improvement in psychology as to the U.S. business outlook. The foreign political and financial situation remains an adverse element.

During the early part of the year the position was taken herein that a worth-while advance in share prices seemed probable during the last half of 1949. Such a move seems now under way. At best, as we view the matter, it could run into the early months of 1950 and carry the Dow-Jones industrial average to beyond 200. This would assume continuation of good business news, absence of renewed war fears, and ability to smooth over the British financial crisis without creation of undue fears in this country. At worse, the advance could end in the 180/185 area, a level within whose lower limits the market is now working. In either event, with the approach of September, when the British crisis will come up for consideration and when the steel-labor negotiations will come to a head, there will be room for some market unsettlement, including probable testing, by way of a one to several-week setback, of the June low points.

Taking into consideration both the favorable elements in the picture, of which low price-earnings ratios and high yields are of first importance, as well as the negative considerations, as discussed in these and previous letters, we would hold a portion of funds in the form of buying reserves; the remainder, in selected common stocks.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



DAILY	AVERAGE	STOCK	MARKET	TRANSACTIONS	
820,000	755,000	737,000	793,000	989,000	1,154,000

BUSINESS BRIEFS

THE INDEX of dividend payments which is compiled by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Ltd., declined slightly to 212.7 in August as compared with 213.5 in July.

The Nesbitt, Thomson index of dividend payments does not contain any gold mining companies. It is designed to measure the general trend of dividend payments of industrial, commercial, utility and banking companies. The average of 1935-39 equals 100.

•

THE REPORT of the Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada gives gross earnings as amounting to $573,602 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1948. This is an increase of $170,201 over the previous year. Expenses were also higher at $432,995 as compared to $321,215 in the previous year. Dominion and provincial taxes are not included in these figures; they amounted to $53,295.

•

THE ACQUISITION of Consolidated Piece Dyers' Ltd., largest wool dyers in North America, by the Bradford Dyers' Association Ltd., of Bradford, England, has been announced. The Canadian company will in future be known as Bradford Dyeing Association (Canada) Ltd. This gives the company, largest fabric dyers in the world, its second North American operation.

•

Appointments

IRVING P. REXFORD has been elected president of the Crown Trust Co. He is succeeded as vice-president by the Honorable G. Peter Campbell, K.C.

JOHN SINCLAIR has been appointed assistant general manager of Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd.

C. E. WOOLGAR has been appointed wire and cable manager of the general sales division of Northern Electric Co. Ltd., and M. R. Macdonald has been appointed sales superintendent of that division of the company.

•

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS by Canadian corporations for August, as reported to J. R. Timmins & Co., are moderately higher at $14,792,329 and compare with $14,166,481 for August, 1948. Cumulative total for the first eight months of $269,376,853 is an increase from $246,975,798 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Disbursements of $7,491,057 by miscellaneous industrials for the month are up from $6,912,716 for August, 1948. Price Brothers & Co. this month is paying its second regular semi-annual dividend of $2 as well as a 50c extra, whereas in 1948 the only distribution on the common stock was $4 on May 1.

Reflecting a change in date of payment, dividends by mining companies for August are moderately lower at $613,207. Distributions by utilities for August are higher at $3,883,599.

•

THE RITCHIE "Tape-Riter", the most modern tape-recorder, puts electronics at the service of industry and commerce. It is the first magnetic recorder specifically designed for office dictating and professional use. Its versatility and flexibility make it therefore also suitable as general purpose and home recorder.

Three advantages are claimed for magnetic recorders over all other types of recording devices: they possess inherently better quality, they make it possible to change or correct a word, a sentence, a paragraph, or even the complete recording, and the same tape can be used over and over again, or the same recording can be played repeatedly without deterioration.

The machine is an all-Canadian product having been developed, designed and completely manufactured

(*Continued on last page*)

10% Higher than Last Year

Total department store sales in Canada during the first half of this year are reported 10% higher than last year.

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With the return to more competitive conditions, many corporations are faced with the problem of maintaining their position in their industry, by modernizing plants, widening markets, or developing and introducing new products. This may require increased working capital, because the ability of a corporation to complete a programme of expansion and yet maintain a strong liquid position rests primarily upon a foundation of a sound and adequate capital structure.

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited has acted and is now acting as financial adviser and underwriter of securities for many well-known Canadian corporations in varied lines of business. The facilities of this organization and the experience gained over more than twenty-five years in the investment business are available to executives of corporations requiring additional capital to cope with their current requirements.

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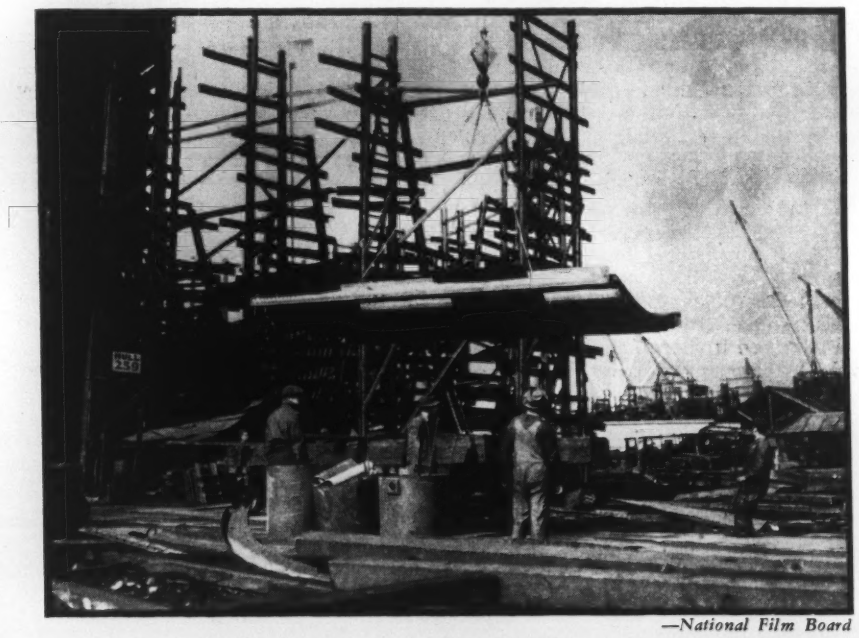
Canada Can Build Ships

Canadian shipbuilding yards are finding competition keener now foreign yards are once again building ships, while Canadian shipping companies can afford few new ships at present high costs. How to keep a Canadian merchant marine operating in competition with low-cost foreign shipping is the job of the Maritime Commission. That Canada's shipyards can produce ships for foreign buyers is shown in these pictures taken at Burrard's, Canada's largest shipyard, at Vancouver, where last year 11 colliers were built for France's merchant navy, an average of



—National Film Board

one ship a month; the order swelled this shipyard's total for 1948 to 50,615 gross tons. An acetylene welder (above) is working on the stern deck of a collier at Burrard's dry dock, where 1,400 men were engaged on the French order. In the lower picture, a travelling crane lowers a steel plate onto the stern of a vessel under construction. Last year, in her 17 steel shipbuilding yards, Canada produced approximately 154,248 gross tons of shipping as her contribution to the world-wide drive to rebuild the lifelines of commerce shattered during the Battle of the Atlantic. In 1939 Canada owned about 241,800 gross tons of shipping and occupied 19th place among world merchant fleets. Due to her rapid wartime growth, Canada's merchant marine now ranks fourth. The French order was part of the postwar boom in shipbuilding in which Canada participated while European yards were getting back to normal. Now, our yards need more orders from Canada if they are to keep going.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Life And Fire Business Shows Steady Growth In Quebec

By GEORGE GILBERT

Last year the joint stock and mutual life companies licensed to transact business in Quebec increased their life insurance in force in that Province from $3,589,833,804 to $4,010,980,089, while the fire insurers increased the net premiums written by them in the Province from $29,484,745 to $33,420,067 and the earned premiums from $24,959,546 to $28,681,923.

RECENTLY published statistics of the Insurance Branch of the Treasury Department of the Province of Quebec show that there were 39 joint stock and 19 mutual life companies licensed to transact business in the Province during 1948. The number of new ordinary policies issued by the joint stock companies was 82,303 for $251,365,695, while the number issued by the mutual companies was 58,218 for $119,722,747, making a grand total of 140,521 ordinary new policies for $371,088,422, in 1948, compared with a grand total of 138,561 policies for $348,026,637 in 1947.

New group life policies issued by the joint stock companies numbered 169 for $33,663,536, while the number issued by the mutual companies was 19 for $10,442,882, making a grand total of 188 new group policies for $44,106,418 in 1948, compared with a grand total of 160 new policies for $32,767,689 in 1947. New industrial life policies issued by the joint stock companies in 1948 numbered 26,522 for $18,454,072, while the number issued by the mutual companies was 94,703 for $38,593,151, making a grand total of 121,225 policies for $57,047,223 in 1948, compared with a grand total of 129,462 policies for $58,400,650 in 1947.

Total In Force

At the end of 1948 there was a grand total of 1,490,681 ordinary life policies in force for $2,968,796,161, compared with 1,348,430 policies for $2,668,002,600 in force at the close of 1947. There was a grand total of 1,309 group life policies in force for $535,141,771 at the end of 1948, compared with 1,130 policies for $430,415,932 in force at the close of 1947. There was a grand total of 1,705,581 industrial life policies in force for $507,042,157 at the end of 1948, compared with a grand total of 1,706,116 policies for $491,405,275 at the close of 1947.

In 1948 the net premiums collected by the joint stock companies in Quebec totalled $61,039,558, while the net premiums collected by the mutual companies amounted to $50,720,470, making a grand total of $111,760,028 collected in 1948, compared with a grand total of $104,203,001 collected in 1947. Net payments to policyholders and beneficiaries under ordinary policies in 1948 by the joint stock companies totalled $19,887,159 while the net payments by the mutual companies amounted to $15,689,808, making a grand total of $35,576,967 in 1948, compared with $31,729,930 in 1947. Net payments by the joint stock companies under industrial policies totalled $1,432,547, while the net payments by the mutual companies amounted to $8,682,242, making a grand total of $10,114,789, compared with $9,623,762 in 1947.

Net payment by the joint stock companies under group life policies totalled $3,169,585, while the net payments by the mutual companies amounted to $1,338,459, making a grand total of $4,508,044 in 1948, compared with $3,506,590 in 1947. Net payments under ordinary annuities by the joint stock companies totalled $1,184,243, while the net payments by the mutual companies amounted to $2,018,942, making a grand total of $3,203,185 in 1948, compared with $3,023,177 in 1947. Net payments under group annuities by the joint stock companies totalled $661,261, while the net payments by the mutual companies amounted to $302,441, making a grand total of $963,702 in 1948, compared with $769,387 in 1947.

There were 204 licensed joint stock companies transacting fire insurance in Quebec in 1948, 11 unlicensed reinsurers whose figures are included with those of the joint stock companies, Lloyd's non-marine underwriters, 21 mutual companies, 2 unlicensed reinsurers whose figures are included with those of the mutual companies, 9 reciprocal exchanges, 9 New England factory mutuals, 5 mutual with capital stock, and 9 county mutuals.

Net fire premiums written by the 204 joint stock companies in Quebec in 1948 totalled $27,650,597, compared with $24,743 in 1947, while the net premiums earned were $24,004,836, compared with $20,637,048 in the previous year. Net losses incurred were $15,298,464, compared with $12,191,689 in the previous year. Loss ratio in 1948, 63.73 per cent, compared with 59.08 per cent in 1947. Net premiums written by the 11 unlicensed reinsurers whose figures are included with those of the joint stock companies were $165,654, compared with $248,020 in 1947. Net premiums earned were $194,284, compared with 249,068 in 1947, while net losses incurred were $130,103, compared with $108,451 in 1947. Loss ratio in 1948, 66.97 per cent, compared with 43.54 per cent in 1947.

Net fire premiums written by the non-marine Lloyd's underwriters in Quebec in 1948 totalled $1,666,615, compared with $1,057,005 in 1947, while the net premiums earned amounted to $1,278,951, compared with $801,152 in the previous year.

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Net losses incurred were $986,436, compared with $427,678 in 1947. Loss ratio in 1948, 77.13 per cent, compared with 53.38 per cent in the previous year.

Net fire premiums written by the 21 mutual companies in 1948 totalled $1,194,533, compared with $1,100,698 in 1947, while the net premiums earned amounted to $1,092,618, compared with $1,060,018 in the previous year. Net losses incurred were $711,750, compared with $572,663 in 1947. Loss ratio in 1948 was 65.14 per cent, compared with 55.02 per cent in 1947. Net written premiums of the 2 unlicensed reinsurers whose figures are included with those of the mutual companies were $151,388, compared with $136,545 in 1947, while the net earned premiums were $125,647, compared with $208,719 in 1947. Net losses incurred were $128,704, compared with $109,036 in 1947. Loss ratio was 102.43 per cent, compared with 52.24 per cent in 1947.

Net premiums written by the 9 reciprocal exchanges totalled $347,245, compared with $215,350 in 1947, while the net earned premiums were $252,959, compared with $194,103 in 1947. Net losses incurred were $40,400, compared with $15,759 in 1947. Loss ratio was 15.97 per cent, compared with 8.12 per cent in 1947.

Net premiums written by the 9 New England factory mutuals totalled $891,424, compared with $833,198 in 1947, while net earned premiums were $380,062, compared with $658,746 in 1947. Net losses incurred were $293,124, compared with $368,815 in 1947. Loss ratio was 77.13 per cent, compared with 55.99 per cent in 1947.

Net premiums written by the 5 mutuals with capital stock were $1,229,042, compared with $1,036,850 in 1947, while the net premiums earned amounted to $1,228,987, compared with $1,037,266 in the previous year. Net losses incurred were $774,357, compared with $526,330 in 1947. Loss ratio in 1948 was 63.01 per cent, compared with 50.74 per cent in 1947.

Net assessments by the 9 county mutuals were $123,579, compared with $113,426 in 1947, while the net assessments earned amounted to $123,579, compared with $113,426 in the previous year. Net losses incurred were $65,244, compared with $82,284 in 1947. Loss ratio in 1948, calculated on the basis of per $1,000 of insurance in force was 1.98, compared with 2.62 in 1947.

Enquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand that there are a number of life insurance companies transacting business in the Province of Quebec under Quebec charter and license and not under Dominion charter and registry. Can you tell me how many of them there are and their total income and disbursements, assets and liabilities?

J. L. N., Sherbrooke, Que.

There are eight companies doing business in Quebec under Quebec charter and license, four joint stock companies and four mutual companies. In 1948 their total ordinary premiums amounted to $4,790,817; their industrial premiums to $1,919,096, and their group premiums to $219,764; consideration for annuities totalled $1,156,871; interest, dividends and rents, $2,028,120; profit on sale of securities, $158,756; other, $265,895; total income, $10,666,380. Total disbursements, $6,532,660 as follows: under ordinary policies, $736,209; under industrial policies, $406,372; under group policies, $140,357; payments to annuitants, $1,834,934; payments under supplementary contracts, amounts left on deposit, etc., $5,592; taxes, licenses and fees, $130,256; management and sale expenses, $2,494,581; other, $541,101; dividends to shareholders, $24,612; loss on sale or maturity of ledger assets, $42,090; decrease by adjustment of ledger assets, $176,556. Total admitted assets, $50,766,806; total liabilities except capital, $47,713,844; surplus as regards policyholders, $3,052,962; paid up capital, $1,059,096; net surplus over capital, reserves and all liabilities, $1,993,866.

Union Membership At All-Time High

The number of members in trade unions in Canada has increased by more than two and one-half times in the last ten years and is now nearing 1,000,000. Surveys conducted by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labor show an almost continuous increase in union membership since 1939. Below are given facts and figures of union membership.

THE number of trade union members in Canada has reached an all-time high according to a statement by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor. The membership of labor unions has increased by more than two and a half times during the past ten years and is now approaching one million.

Since 1911 the Department of Labor has conducted an annual survey of the membership of unions active in Canada. The results of the latest survey, conducted by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department, are contained in "The Thirty-Eighth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada", which is to be issued shortly. The report shows that there were 977,594 trade union members in Canada at the end of 1948.

The surveys have indicated an almost continuous increase in union membership since 1939. Membership figures to the nearest thousand for the years 1939 to 1948 have been as follows: 1939—359,000, 1941—462,000, 1943—665,000, 1945—711,000, 1947—912,000, 1948—978,000.

An estimate of the industrial distribution of the members shows that almost one-fifth is concentrated in the metals industry. The next largest groups are steam railway transportation and services which take in approximately 15 and 12 per cent of the union membership respectively. The largest numerical gain over the year 1948 was in the construction industry where almost 20,000 new members were added. The membership in the wood and wood products group increased by slightly more than 17,500. On the other hand, slight decreases were recorded in the mining and quarrying and in the clothing and footwear industries.

Industry	Membership	Per Cent of Total
Metals	188,000	19.2
Steam railway transportation	144,000	14.7
Services	116,000	11.9
Wood and wood products	96,000	9.8
Construction	92,000	9.4
Transportation (other than Rlys.)	62,000	6.4
Textiles	51,000	5.2
Clothing and footwear	50,000	5.1
Mining and quarrying	49,000	5.0
Foods	44,000	4.5
Printing and publishing	20,000	2.1
Light, heat and power	12,000	1.2
All other industries	54,000	5.5
	978,000	100.0

Local Branches

There were 5,114 local union branches in existence on December 31, 1948. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has 2,779 of these locals affiliated with it with a combined membership of 439,029. Unions affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor report a total of 1,187 branches and a membership of 338,627. The unions making up the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor report 428 branches with a membership of 93,370. The four independent railway brotherhoods have 41,126 members in Canada who belong to 376 local branches.

Most union headquarters do not report their membership by provinces. From a separate survey, however, which included over 85 per cent of the local branches in Canada, information was secured on the provincial distribution of the membership. Those reporting from Ontario show a total of 301,000 members; Quebec 229,000; British Columbia 107,000; Manitoba, 40,000; Alberta, 38,000; Nova Scotia, 34,000; Saskatchewan, 25,000; New Brunswick, 24,000; and from Prince Edward Island, 1,000. In addition some 360 union members reported from the North West Territories and 125 from the Yukon territories. Information on Newfoundland is not included in the current survey.

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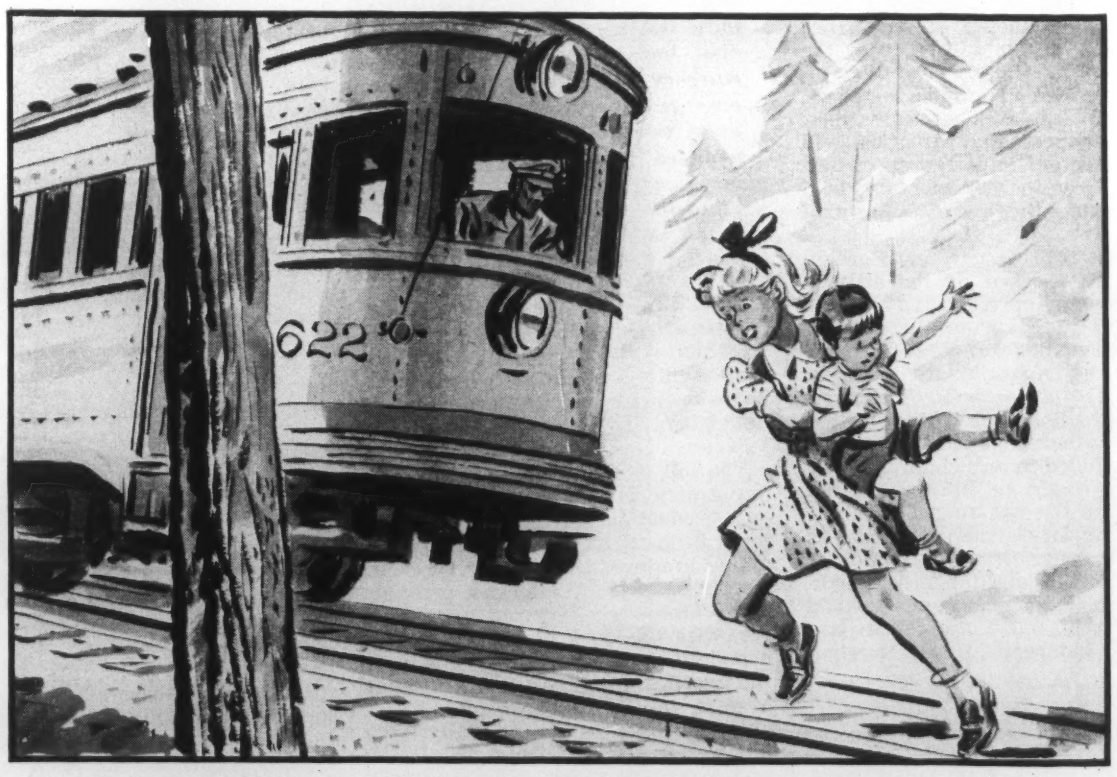

YOUNG GIRL RISKS LIFE TO SAVE SMALL BROTHER

Barbara Ann Barry of Mackayville, Quebec, hit by train in daring rescue.

The two children had been gathering bull rushes when Barbara Ann, 10, looked up suddenly to see her 2-year-old brother on the railway tracks — with a speeding electric train only a short distance away!

Barbara Ann reached the tracks just as the train was about to run over the boy. Scooping him up in her arms, she managed to hurl him to the ditch. But she didn't have time to save herself. Although both children were seriously injured, they are now recovering rapidly.

We proudly pay tribute to this gallant 10-year-old girl through the presentation of The Dow Award.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

THE Dow AWARD

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BA-278A

German Ambitions Revive As U.K. Problems Grow

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The German attitude today is much different than it was in May, 1945, reports John Marston. There are undisguised hopes of resurgence which are based on the weakened position of Britain and the British resistance to American "advising" in U.K. economic matters. There is the possibility that the Americans, finding Germans more docile than the British, may judge Germany to be a better proposition than Britain as a foundation of European stability.

London.

THE German election campaign and certain developments in the inner councils of European affairs have aroused serious apprehension in Britain regarding the attitude of Germany. It is said that the nationalist elements are rising rapidly to the top, and that they are becoming as anti-British as they are anti-Russian: indeed, the nationalists in the Eastern Zone are fiercely anti-British without being, openly at least, anti-Russian, and there is not much friendly feeling towards Britain in the West to counter-balance them.

A few days after the final débâcle in May 1945, an "ordinary" German said to this writer: "We know, of course, that we shall never be a great power again. We shall just be a little country, like Denmark, with no industrial strength to make war." Such was the general mood of the country at that time, excepting a few fanatics. Contrast this mood with the undisguised hopes of resurgence exemplified in an utterance of the *Stuttgarter Zeitung* recently: "If Anglo-American friction increases, and Britain's situation grows weaker, we may expect that America will assign greater importance to Germany's rôle on the Continent and lend a more sympathetic ear to German wishes."

The British Treasury and Foreign Office were shocked by the attitude of the Bizone representatives at the discussions in Paris on the sterling area's dollar deficit. The Germans seemed to be unreasoningly critical of the sterling area as such. Their proposals that the deficits of the sterling countries, other than the U.K., should not be included in any claim for Marshall aid might be interpreted not only as an attempt to get a larger share of aid for Germany, but also as a desire to make Britain's position as banker to the sterling area impossible, since the central reserve would soon be exhausted if the deficits had to be met independently of Marshall aid.

No Parallel

At present there is no precise military parallel with the trend of German economic revival. It is significant, however, that Franz Halder, who was Chief of Staff for five years under Hitler, has been able to publish (in "Hitler als Feldherr") an assessment of the conduct of the war which virtually exonerates the German Army and even blames Hitler — not for his aims—but for his bungling in the attempt to reach them. It is hardly less significant that 100,000 copies of the book were sold within a day of its publication.

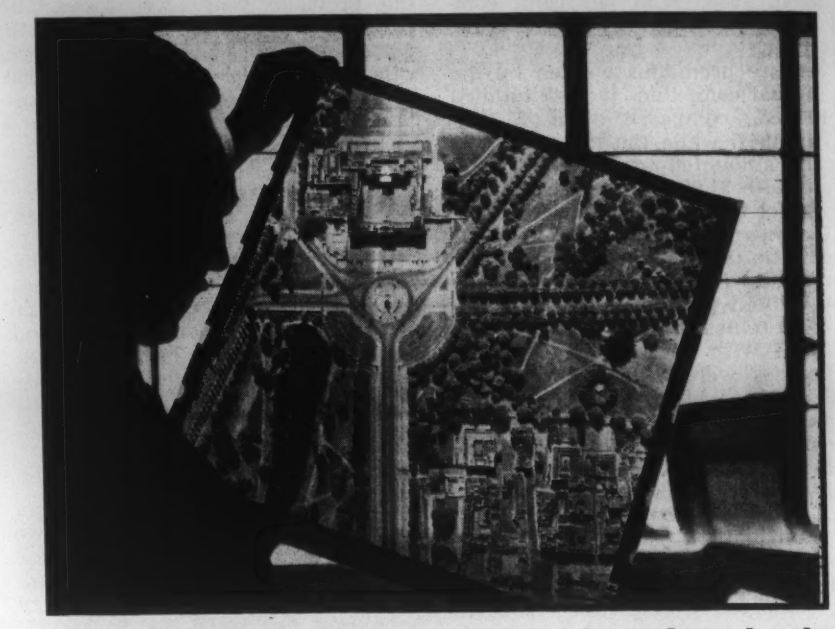
Some British manufacturers and traders are saying, cynically and perhaps not quite seriously, that even military revival of Germany, under American control, would be preferable to economic revival, with American assistance. There are many fields of competition between the two countries—textiles, coal, chemicals, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and a vast array of manufactures thereof. Any preference accorded to Germany by America, either directly or through E.C.A. advisers on O.E.E.C., would be a dire threat to British industry; and also, because German wages are relatively low, to peaceful relations in British industry.

The fact must be faced that there are Germans — and an increasing number of them—who aim to restore their country as the kingpin of Continental Europe. They have already had marked success in diplomatic competition with France, and their attack on Britain has been strengthening ever since Britain, as a leading member of the Continental community within the framework of the European Marshall Plan organization, threw in her lot with Europe, and sacrificed in some ways, her ties with the British Commonwealth.

Opposition to dismantling of industrial equipment for reparations has gone to extreme lengths, although the original reparation demands were moderate in relation to the damage inflicted by Germany. There is no longer the slightest sense that Germany should pay for anything that has been done in her name, only a deep feeling — evidently a genuine conviction—that dismantling, or any other impediment to recovery, is the act of an industrial competitor taking advantage of an adversary's temporary inability to resist.

Not since the Morgenthau plan for "pastoralising" Germany have the Americans been so insistent as the British and French on the principle of dismantling. (As to the practice, it can hardly be said that any power west of the Elbe has really been inflexible.)

There has been for years among the British a latent fear that the Americans, from their geographical remoteness, may judge Germany to be a better proposition than Britain as a foundation of European stability. There is the disadvantage that German heavy industry is nearer to the Russians and could easily fall into the Russian orbit in the event of war. On the other hand, the Americans have a legal right in Germany, and the Germans might be expected to be more docile than the British towards them. Britain, after all, has the Commonwealth and the sterling area behind her; Germany, however potentially strong, must lean on some foreign power. There are dangerous possibilities in such a situation of playing off one power against another.



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY for peacetime uses has made rapid strides as this remarkably clear transparency of the heart of London shows. Area covered is between Buckingham Palace and that of St. James's.

Canadian "Phantom" Banks Issued Notes For U. S.

By VICTOR LAURISTON

During Andrew Jackson's second term as president of the United States, a financial crisis induced several states to ban the issue of paper money by private banks. A shortage of usable currency resulted in these states, and notes on Canadian banks came into use in currency-hungry American business communities. Many of these notes, however, bore the name of Canadian banks which never existed. Below, Victor Lauriston describes this interesting aspect of Canadian commercial history.

SOME 12 years ago much interest was aroused when Clarence Walker, then with the Royal Bank at Walkerville, brought with him to his home town of Goderich a dollar bill issued by "The Goderich Bank" in 1834.

The bill, about the size of present day American bank notes, was a curious production. "No. 780" was entered in ink. The bill was printed on a fine grade of linen paper by C. P. Harrison, New York; the printing being limited to the front of the paper, with the back blank. In the upper right hand corner was a V with the words "Five Shillings" printed over it. In the lower left hand corner was a printed "1" surrounded by the words "One Dollar." The main text read, "I promise to pay Five Shillings currency, to E. Griffin or bearer on demand at the Goderich Bank in the town of Goderich in Upper Canada." The date is 29th August, 1834, and the note is signed by Edwd. C. Taylor. Date and signature are written in, as is the name "E. Griffin."

Records indicate that there was an Edward C. Taylor resident in Goderich at the time. He conducted a general store; contested the first Huron election against Captain Dunlop, brother of the celebrated "Tiger"; and in the rebellion of 1837 organized the Canada Company men against the rebels and attained the rank of Colonel.

There is, however, no available record of a Goderich Bank in existence at that time. The town had been founded by John Galt in 1827, so that the settlement was barely seven years old when the bank note was printed. According to the most authentic records, the Bank of Montreal was the first chartered bank in Goderich, and it was not till September 16, 1853 that it opened an agency in a small two-story frame structure at the north-east corner of West and Wellington Streets.

Two features of the "bank note" are significant. It was printed in New York; and it bears a value in both U.S. and Upper Canada currency. Another interesting sample of Upper Canada currency of the same era is a bank note of the Colonial Bank of Chatham, Upper Canada, on exhibition in the museum at the Chateau de Ramezay, in Montreal. This bank note bears the date 1837.

Here, again, is an intriguing mystery. James Soutar, the early Chatham historian, writing about 1885, lists two banks—the Gore Bank and the Bank of Upper Canada—as operating in Chatham in 1850. Soutar, who had personal contacts with many of the pioneer settlers of Chatham, names the Gore Bank as Chatham's first chartered bank. The agency was handled by Witherspoon & Charteris at their general store at the northwest corner of King and Sixth, and Soutar implies it was not opened till some years after 1838. The Chatham *Weekly Journal*, launched in 1840, contains no reference to the Gore Bank, which probably started much later; and, also, no reference to any Colonial Bank, though the latter purportedly was issuing bank notes only three years earlier.

Exchange transactions in the Chatham of that distant day were, in fact, carried on by men like W. Fulford who traded in currency and specie of all sorts. It seems incredible that Soutar, eagerly recording the most trivial details of pioneer days, should have overlooked or ignored so important an event as the establishment of an institution like the Colonial Bank, which actually issued bank notes—and this in a community where actual money was exceedingly scarce and commercial activities were chiefly along the lines of barter.

Explanation

A possible explanation of these phantom banks, whose currency has survived but which are not remembered in the communities whose names they bear, may be sought far afield. As far afield, in fact, as Washington—and New Orleans and Tennessee.

Andrew Jackson, whose victory over the British at New Orleans in 1815 made him a popular hero, was elected president in 1828. Jackson had the unlettered frontiersman's antipathy to big business. What he couldn't understand, he hated: and one of the things he couldn't understand was economics. In particular, he hated the Bank of the United States, the official repository of government funds; and early in his first term, announced that he would not consent to a renewal of its charter, which was to expire in 1836.

Re-elected in 1832, Jackson ordered the withdrawal of all government deposits from the United States Bank. The country was enjoying exceptional prosperity at the time. There was a land boom in the opening west. When Jackson transferred the deposits of government funds to state banks — "pet banks," his critics called them—a host of new state banks appeared, each adding to the flood of paper currency.

Jackson, to protect the government, ordered that payment for government lands must be made in specie. Holders of bank notes rushed to convert them into hard money. The banks suspended specie payments.

Then came the crash. As a remedial measure, New York, and some other states, banned the issue of paper money by private banks. Many banks had closed, anyway, and their issues were worthless. A pronounced shortage of usable currency resulted. The situation was a bit similar to that in the depression days a century later, when weird forms of "scrip" were issued to finance business transactions.

Did Not Exist

Canadian bank notes were accordingly welcomed by a currency-hungry business community. Some well-intentioned individuals, and numerous sharpers, took advantage of the situation. At border points, like Buffalo and Black Rock, groups were organized, and these had bank notes printed in the names of "banks" ostensibly in Canada, but which really did not exist.

Any Canadian community whose name was sufficiently familiar to the American public was good for one of these banks, sometimes more. An instance was the Commercial Bank of Fort Erie. This had an office resembling a bank, and notes issued in its name had a very impressive look. The "bank" was managed from Buffalo, and the notes were not circulated in Canada. They were circulated, in substantial quantities, in the United States.

The Commercial Bank of Fort Erie was merely one of many. Other "banks" of the same nature were located in Brockville, Montreal and other points near the American border. A dozen or more of these institutions have been listed. A number of them were, at the time, the subject of an enquiry addressed by the chief magistrate of Buffalo to the Montreal *Gazette*. It is also on record that the grand jury of Erie County, N.Y. issued a warning against them.

Yet it would appear that, so long as there was no obligation on banks to redeem their notes in specie, these phantom Canadian banks were operating within the law. Their notes seem to have circulated quite freely in parts of the United States. They were sufficiently like those of the well-established and honest Canadian chartered banks to carry conviction. But, when specie payment was resumed, the game was up.

It would seem, pretty definitely, that the Colonial Bank of Chatham was one of these phantom banks and that the Goderich Bank may have been another.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

(*Continued from page* 29)

in Canada. It is now being produced by Ritchie Recorders Ltd. of 455 Craig Street, West, Montreal, who have set up a Dominion-wide sales and service organization with representatives in every major Canadian city.

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TRANS-CANADA Air Lines International Aircargo airbills show an interesting phase of Canada's export trade. A significant part of it is carried on by air transport. Articles such as penicillin, wall tiles, engine parts, dolls, radar parts, documents and streptomycin have been leaving Montreal Airport for China, France, India, Siam, Belgian Congo, Japan and Norway. The signing of a new sales agency agreement between Trans-Canada Air Lines and Swissair now gives T.C.A. the right to represent five carriers as general agents in Canada. The carriers are: British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines, (Australia); Aer Lingus, (Ireland); Philippine Air Lines; Sabena (Belgian Air Lines); and Swissair. In addition, T.C.A. also have interline agreements with all the major scheduled airlines in the world.

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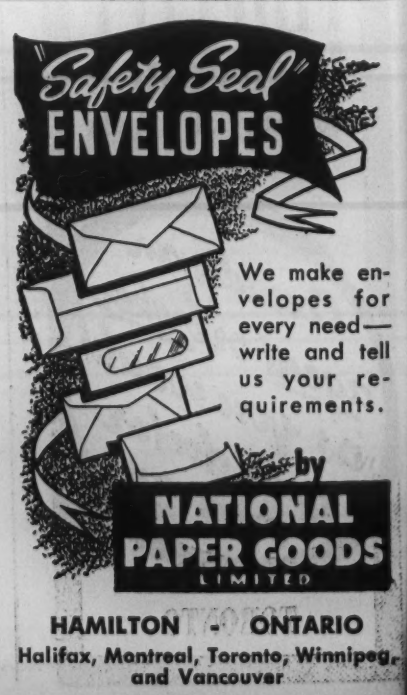
CANADA WIRE and Cable Co. shows a net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1949, of $577,000. This compares with $420,000 earned in the corresponding period of 1948. Net bonded indebtedness is given as $2,700,000. The total number employed in the company is now 1,795, a decrease of 165 since June 30, 1948.